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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

No. 29,616

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MID-AIR ASSISTANCE — One of three F-15 fighters stationed at the U.S. Air Force Base at Bitburg, West Germany,

is refueled at an altitude of 26,000 feet by a new refueling plane, the first of its kind in Europe. See story on Page 4.

U.S. Flies Moroccan Troops to Shaba

Zaire Retakes Key Railroad Town

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 4 (UPI)

— Zaire's Army has recaptured Mutsa, a key railroad town that Angolan-based Katangan rebels seized in their invasion of mineral-rich Shaba province last month. The town reportedly

changed hands several times in recent weeks.

U.S. C-141 transports, meanwhile, left Morocco today carrying Moroccan soldiers who will take up peacekeeping positions in Shaba.

The 11-plane airlift is to transport 1,500 troops and 1,000 soldiers from other African countries to replace French Foreign Legionnaires who turned back the rebels in Shaba. The U.S. planes then will fly the legionnaires to their base in Congo.

Mr. Huang, who arrived in Zaire yesterday, flew to Lubumbashi yesterday for talks with Mr. Mobutu. It was the first time since the two countries established normal diplomatic relations in 1973 that a Chinese foreign minister had visited Zaire.

Mr. Huang's visit was seen as an unusually open attempt by Peking to counter growing Soviet and Cu-

ban influence in central Africa with its vast deposits of cobalt, copper, uranium and other key raw materials.

In the rivalry between the two superpowers, Soviet socialist imperialism and its agents cover Zaire and try to control it," he said in his arrival statement yesterday. "Zaire is in a very important strategic position in the heart of Africa and it is said to be the key to Africa."

Mr. Mobutu has been attempting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT)

— A surprise proposal by Moscow to ban the testing and deployment of all new Soviet and U.S. intercontinental missiles through 1985 has become a factor in a slowdown in the strategic arms limitation talks, administration officials said yesterday.

The proposal was unveiled by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in talks a week ago with President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the White House. It was rejected by U.S. negotiators at a five-hour session in New York on Wednesday.

Officials have revealed the substance of the proposal in an effort to show that present difficulties in the arms talks are not politically inspired but are real differences in the negotiations themselves.

On Friday, Mr. Carter strongly criticized a report that said the administration had put a freeze on the negotiations. He said he was still committed to achieving a new agreement as soon as possible.

Carter Speech

Administration officials also said yesterday that President Carter would make a major speech on relations with the Soviet Union next Wednesday in an effort to end the administration's apparent vacillations toward Moscow.

The new Soviet proposal on missiles was rejected, officials said, because it would have prevented the administration from moving ahead with the mobile MX land-based missile, which is in the early stages of development. They said that ruling out the MX would provoke strong criticism at home and would weaken chances for Senate approval of a completed agreement.

Officials in several government agencies strongly denied a recent report that did not describe the substance of the new Soviet offer

but that did say that it represented progress from earlier Soviet positions on new missiles. Aides, including officials of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency who strongly support a new accord, called the Soviet approach unsatisfactory.

"Moscow has evidently decided

to take the high ground in the

talks," said a high-ranking White House official. A high arms-control agency official said that he was not sure what Moscow was attempting to do with its new proposal, but he said that it possibly reflected "a last-minute attempt to test our nerves."

"This is the way they negotiate."

The accord now being negotiated has three main parts: a treaty, lasting until 1985, which imposes a ceiling of 2,250 on the number of missiles and bombers; each side may have and which imposes ceilings on rockets equipped with multiple warheads; a protocol, running only through 1980, which would limit arms modernization and a statement of principles, which would guide further negotiations.

Agreement has been reached on most of the package, but the two sides are still divided over how to handle three important questions: What new missiles will be allowed, how far each side will be allowed to go in modernizing existing missiles and what limits will be placed on a new Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire.

Officials said that during talks with Mr. Gromyko last week, the Soviet Union rejected limits on the Backfire and was willing only to provide information about its flight performance. They said that this information varied significantly from Western intelligence estimates.

However, officials said that the new missile issue had emerged as the most important obstacle to agreement. Aides suggest that other issues, particularly the Backfire question, could be settled by Mr. Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, if they were to have a summit meeting this summer. But the Soviet proposal that all new land-based missiles, including the mobile MX, be banned is said to have ended the possibility of such a meeting soon.

Gromyko Challenges Carter

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP) — Mr. Gromyko, home after talks with President Carter and Mr. Vance, is publicly challenging the administration's interest in concluding a new strategic arms limitation talks agreement.

Mr. Gromyko, in an interview distributed by Tass, said that the Carter administration appeared to be using "certain events in Africa" to create "some kind of smokescreen." Mr. Gromyko suggested that the reason seemed to be White House unwillingness to take on opponents of SALT by presenting a new treaty to the Senate.

"We are telling the U.S. directly: If you want the agreement and, if like us, you are fully determined to reach an agreement, then you must rebuff its opponents and create the appropriate atmosphere," he said.

This "stepping up of tension in the questions of Soviet-American relations and with regard to the situation in Africa" is playing into the hands of those forces opposing the agreement" on arms limitations, Mr. Gromyko warned.

"We are doing everything to speed up the agreement," he added, "but have not noticed the same desire on the other side."

Previous U.S. presidents, he said, in the past few years have found a common language with the Soviet Union on important questions of international policy. Why then is it not possible to find such a common language today?"

Brutality Is Cited

Burmese Moslems Flee to Bangladesh

By Denis D. Gray

TEKNAF ROAD, Bangladesh, June 4 (AP) — More than 165,000 Moslems fled predominantly Buddhist Burma into Bangladesh in the last five weeks, shouldering what is left of their meager belongings and telling a tale of Burmese brutality and terror.

Nine squallid camps, strung along 25 miles near the Burma border, are mushrooming with a daily influx of 2,000 to 3,000 residents. The ragtag refugees are harried by chilly monsoon rains, hunger and disease as they cross the border on foot or use boats to cross two border rivers.

Illegal aliens. The mass flight has gathered rapid momentum since the end of April. The most pessimistic view is that the Burmese intend to expel the entire Moslem population of Arakan, estimated at more than a million.

The UN high commissioner for refugees has appealed for \$15.5 million from the international community, and relief groups have begun to funnel aid through the government in Bangladesh, which requires \$850 million a year in aid for that country.

Accounts from prisoners support the charge that Cuba backed last month's invasion of Zaire's Shaba province. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today, "It is a 17-year-old Israeli youth died yesterday of wounds suffered when a bomb blew apart the back of the bus in the Bayit Vegan suburb during the Friday afternoon rush hour. Five others died in the explosion and 20 were wounded. Authorities said four persons remained in serious condition, including a 4-year-old boy and a pregnant woman.

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Rebuttal Expected Soon**Russia Restrained Amid U.S. Accusations**

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, June 4 (NYT) — After a week in which the United States has accused the Soviet Union of sharing responsibility for the recent rebel invasion in Zaire, and then of lying about it, the low-key public relations here seem almost restrained compared with the angry words out of Washington.

The hesitation does not seem likely to last long. Part of the reason for it may be embarrassment over the U.S. discovery of a surveillance tunnel that the Russians burrowed into the U.S. Embassy here. Part of the reason is that Leonid Brezhnev has been away on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

So far, about the nearest thing to a response has been the Soviet leader's warning in Prague Wednesday that "the bloody intervention of NATO countries in Zaire" could "frustrate the process of detente."

The Soviet press has not yet offered a full-scale rejection of or rebuttal to the U.S. charges on Zaire, although the Kremlin usually authorizes one when relations hit a low point. Judging by the last week in Washington, this is such a time.

Seen At Keystone

Diplomats here speculate that, after Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who returned to Moscow Friday, reports on his meetings in the United States with Secretary of

State Cyrus Vance at which they continued negotiations on a new limitation on strategic arms, the official press will disclose the Kremlin's thinking. It is believed that, in the Russians' view, a new strategic arms agreement is the keystone of good U.S.-Soviet relations, overshadowing chronic disagreements on anything else.

Mr. Gromyko, in a Soviet television interview before his return, said: "The Soviet leadership is beginning to think that the U.S. administration quite often gives little support to the agreement and does not give a due rebuff to its adversaries." On Africa, he said, "Certain persons in Washington and in some capitals of NATO countries blame the Soviet Union for all that is not to their liking."

Five weeks ago the atmosphere around the talks improved because Mr. Vance deliberately muted

Washington's other differences with Moscow while discussing strategic arms here. Thursday, after Mr. Vance, President Carter and his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, spoke out strongly about the Soviet military threat and the increasing Soviet military presence in Africa, Mr. Vance said that relations were tense.

Not Long In Coming

If the arms talks do not go well, Moscow's response will not be long in coming. In the TV interview, Mr. Gromyko said that the Washington meeting had been useful but added, "We expected the discussion to be more fruitful." In some ways, each country seems to be taking past the other.

Beneath many of the increasingly erratic fluctuations of Soviet-U.S. relations since the Carter administration took office a year and a half

ago has been the apparent belief in Washington that strong public warnings are an effective way of exerting leverage on Soviet policy. Mr. Carter, at the beginning of his term, declared his support of Soviet dissident champions of human rights. More recently his aide, Mr. Brzezinski, has denounced Soviet and Cuban military intervention in Africa.

Yet the Russians have jailed more than a score of dissidents, charging one of them, Anatoli Shcharansky, with the capital crime of treason, for which he is expected to be tried this summer. They have transported 17,000 Cuban troops and delivered nearly \$1 billion worth of arms to Ethiopia last winter. They have singled out Mr. Brzezinski as the U.S. official most inimical to good relations; twice last week they denounced his charge of Soviet participation in the Katangan rebels' invasion of Zaire, and before that they berated him for going to Peking and talking about the common Chinese-U.S. interest in containing Soviet expansionism.

Turning Point

Now that the latest round of arms discussions has apparently ended without a breakthrough, the Russians may be approaching another turning point in their relationship with the West.

There was a political storm in Washington, London and even Paris last month after the harsh sentence given to the dissident physicist Yuri Orlov for "anti-Soviet agitation." Belgium and France, with U.S. logistic support, have shown readiness to intervene in Africa to protect Western interests.

The Soviet press has seized on reports that five NATO countries — the United States, France, Britain, West Germany and Belgium — will meet in Paris soon to discuss the formation of what Tass called a fire brigade to rush to African hot spots.

Speaking of the Russians, a European diplomat said: "It must worry them to think what would happen if the Cubans in Africa should have the misfortune to win a battle with a French or British force. The Soviets would then run a considerable risk of escalation, wouldn't they?"

In some ways, the furor over Zaire has put the Russians on the other side of the argument that raged over Ethiopia last winter. Then it was the Americans who were accusing the Soviet Union and Cuba of bloody intervention and the Russians who were insisting that they had merely answered an invaded African country's call for help in defending the principle of territorial integrity.

Little Concern

This time Moscow has expressed little concern for the inviolability of a border. Zaire's with Angola, where the Katangan rebels fled, were based before they moved into Shaba Province. Instead, the Russians are denouncing the French and Belgian paratroopers who went in at the request of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to drive out the rebels and rescue the Europeans who run the vital copper mines.

It is widely believed that the next confrontation in Africa is almost unavoidable since the Soviet Union and Cuba have pledged to help guerrilla movements in Rhodesia, South-West Africa (Namibia) and South Africa. Moscow charges that NATO, not the Soviet Union, is encircling black Africa with its military presence and "preventing individual nations from charting their own course" — to use President Carter's words at the alliance's meeting in Washington last week.

Mr. Obenshain won the nomination on the sixth ballot at a state nominating convention attended by nearly 10,000 delegates and alternates. He defeated Mr. Warner, former Gov. Linwood Holton, and state Sen. Nathan Miller.

Mr. Holton withdrew after placing third in each of the first three ballots. Mr. Obenshain, the preconvention favorite, stayed ahead of Mr. Warner on the fourth and fifth ballots and won the nomination on the sixth ballot.

Mr. Obenshain will be the Republican candidate in the November general election to succeed Sen. William Scott, R-Va., who is retiring after one term in office.

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and applicable sales tax.Send to:
Street _____ Zip _____
State _____**Croatians Fight Swap by Bonn**

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 4 (AP) — About 250 Croatian exiles demonstrated yesterday against a rumored deal under which eight Croatian nationalists will be exchanged for four West German terrorists held in Yugoslavia.

The demonstrators, who came to this southwest German town from throughout the country, carried signs accusing Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of violating human rights principles. "Croatians are not goods for exchange," read a banner.

Earlier this week, a Justice Ministry official revealed that Yugoslavia had arrested four terrorists sought in the kidnapping-slaying of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Both governments deny there has been any talk of a formal exchange.

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United Press International

UNEXPECTED GUEST — Ake Fors heads for a landing on a Stockholm roof during the 75th anniversary celebration of the Swedish National Federation which featured gymnastic and parachuting events. His parachute became stuck on the roof and he had to be rescued by firemen.

Economic Pressure Held Catalyst**U.S. Seen Key to Reform In S. Africa by 3 Centrists**

By Jim Hoagland

MONROVIA, Liberia, June 4 (WP) — Three African governments that have been the leading advocates of a dialogue with South Africa's ruling white minority have concluded that their peaceful approach is not producing significant change in South Africa's apartheid policies.

Liberia, Senegal and the Ivory Coast now see direct and strong economic pressure from the United States as the key to moving the white government away from political repression of the black majority leaders from those countries said in recent interviews.

"We hoped the South African white would understand the need for change," Minister of State Auguste Denise said. "But it seems that they did not understand. Vorster's government has told us they cannot make changes without facing a revolution."

The new activism by Washington in southern Africa on the side of majority rule has produced another change in attitudes in this part of the continent. Moderate leaders say that the Carter administration's southern Africa policy has made it easier for them to endorse U.S. stands on other issues in African forums where such moves previously met with suspicion and criticism. Yet they also stress the need for the Carter administration to move more convincingly on South Africa.

Deadlines Wanted

"In general, we approve of the approach on Namibia and the Anglo-American plan for Rhodesia," said Senegal's premier, Abdou Diouf, in Dakar. "But more has to be done on South Africa. The United States has to adopt a plan for South Africa with deadlines for action. It has to be studied very carefully, but they have to study economic pressures. All other methods have failed."

The three leaders firmly connected their calls for more activism in South Africa with new appeals to the Carter administration to be more active also in confronting what they see as growing threats from Soviet and Cuban expansionism in Africa. They praised the air-link support Washington gave last month for Zaire when it was attacked by a rebel force.

"African moderate states are beginning to lose confidence when we saw the Carter administration doing nothing," Mr. Diouf said. "This action will help restore credibility. But more has to be done to help the moderates defend themselves."

WEATHER

	C	F	C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	18 64	cloudy	MAORIO	25 72	cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	24 64	fair	MIAMI	31 86	cloudy	
ANKARA	20 68	cloudy	MILAN	27 81	fair	
ATHENS	22 72	overcast	MONTREAL	20 65	cloudy	
BEIRUT	22 72	overcast	MOSCOW	17 65	overcast	
BELGRADE	26 79	fair	MUNICH	25 77	cloudy	
BERLIN	25 77	overcast	NICE	24 75	cloudy	
BERNE	16 79	fair	ODO	23 72	cloudy	
BUCHAREST	26 77	overcast	PARIS	25 77	overcast	
BUDAPEST	24 77	overcast	PRAGUE	26 77	fair	
CASABLANCA	20 68	overcast	ROME	24 75	fair	
COLOGNE	20 75	cloudy	SAN FRANCISCO	22 72	cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	27 75	overcast	STOCKHOLM	21 72	cloudy	
DOUBLINE	14 57	rain	TEHRAN	28 82	fair	
EDINBURGH	16 61	mid	TEL AVIV	28 82	fair	
FLORENCE	26 79	mid	TUNIS	27 81	fair	
FRANKFURT	26 79	cloudy	VENEZUELA	25 77	cloudy	
GENEVA	22 74	fair	WARSAW	24 75	fair	
HELLENKI	24 69	cloudy	WASHINGTON	23 73	fair	
ISTANBUL	20 68	fair	ZURICH	23 73	fair	
LAS PALMAS	22 72	fair				
LISBON	19 77	overcast				
LONDON	25 77	clouds				
LOS ANGELES	22 72	clouds				

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700
GAT, off others at 1200 GNTZ.**6. Somebody's birthday.**

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Ecerit Receptive**Caramanlis Asks Turkey For Nonaggression Pact**

WASHINGTON, June 4 (UPI)

Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis yesterday proposed a non-aggression pact with Turkey as a step toward better mutual ties, which are now deeply strained over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea dispute.

"The substance of the pact would be that neither of the two countries would resort to force," Mr. Caramanlis said. "This pact would improve the climate which would then be more favorable to the advancement of the [Greek-Turkish] dialogue."

Mr. Caramanlis said: "I proposed to Turkey in April, 1976, that we sign a treaty of nonaggression and mutual control of armaments. The Turkish government initially accepted my proposals, but later changed its mind and refused even to accept the draft agreement that we sent to it. That proposal stands and always will."

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit said that he was willing to accept Mr. Caramanlis' proposal as a step in improving strained Greek-Turkish relations.

Considered as Anomaly

"We would accept the idea of such a nonaggression pact," Mr. Ecevit said, "although we must admit it would be somewhat of an anomaly, considering that we are two allies. But if Greece thinks it would help, we would certainly be prepared to discuss it. Obviously it should be discussed within the framework of our problems."

Mr. Caramanlis outlined the results of his talks here with President Carter and with Mr. Ecevit before leaving for the United Nations, where he was scheduled to address the UN disarmament conference.

Mr. Caramanlis said that he had good talks with Mr. Carter, but that they had disagreed over the White House decision to seek an end in the arms embargo against Turkey. Congress imposed the embargo after Turkey, using U.S. arms, intervened in Cyprus in 1974.

Jewish Couple In Moscow Face Stiff Charges

MOSCOW, June 4 (WP) — Savet al authorities have filed criminal charges carrying penalties of up to five years in prison against Vladimir and Mariya Slepak, prominent figures in the Jewish emigration movement, for unfurling a banner reading "Let us out to our son in Israel" on the balcony of their apartment in central Moscow.

Such demonstrations are usually punished, at the most, by 15 days in jail. But this one occurred Thursday at a time of increasing tension with the West and corresponding toughness.

Furthermore, the Slepaks, protest, conducted from the eighth floor of a building on Gorky Street, just a few blocks from the Kremlin, attracted unprecedented attention. For more than half an hour, plainclothes policemen tried frantically to dislodge the couple and tear down their sign while nearly a thousand passersby — some cheering the police and shouting "They should use a pistol" — crowded the sidewalk.

Police eventually

*Inmates in N.Y. Prison***White-Collar Convicts Ashamed**

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK (NYT) — A year ago, they were respectable men, middle managers, professionals, owners of small businesses, earning \$30,000, \$40,000 or more a year. Now they are men without names. They feel a deep shame, and as they sit in a prison chapel at Rikers Island, they looked mostly at the floor. They are white-collar criminals, and they spoke only on the condition that they would not be identified.

"After the first day here, you couldn't get me to commit a botched crime for all the tea in China," said an entrepreneur, who took more from a government-subsidized program than the law permits. He will not allow his wife and four children to visit him at the Correctional Institution for Men at Rikers Island. He is afraid they would see him cry.

"There has to be fear," said a handsome young executive who had had tax difficulties. "Sodomy. They are not presidents or chief executives of large corporations. When such people get into trouble, it is most likely for running afoul of a federal statute. If convicted and sentenced for such crimes as securities fraud, banking violations or tax evasion, they would be sent to federal prison.

That is not to say that many prominent crooks have not spent time at Rikers — although it is hard to know just who or for how long, inasmuch as Rikers does not keep track of its alumni. Its business graduates almost never return, for white-collar crimes the first time an offender is caught is usually the last.

There is no formal attempt to rehabilitate white-collar criminals. Rehabilitation is considered to have little relevance to crimes committed by intelligent individuals who can carefully weigh the anticipated costs and benefits of illegal activity.

Boring, Scary

The white-collar offenders at Rikers are punished and stigmatized, and for them, life in prison is boring, frustrating, scary, disorienting and degrading.

The entrepreneur, who has suffered three heart attacks, com-

plained about the starch foods. He skips lunch. "I won't eat that swill," he said. He earns \$6 a week in a clerical job, and uses most of that to bribe a cook to slip him scrambled eggs in the morning.

Just to keep himself occupied, the embezzler works 16 hours a day, 7 days a week, he said. "My days are repetitive. I have to think what day it is. Did I lose my pen Tuesday or Sunday? I've become extremely forgetful, constantly misplacing things."

The prison is within shouting distance of LaGuardia Airport. Planes glide overhead, but Rikers is an isolated world, a closed institution where privacy does not exist. In the dormitory, there are narrow double bunks, and an inmate is no more than an arm's length from his neighbor. The toilets lack doors, and the television set in the dormitory day room is never silent.

These men who were accustomed to wearing suits and ties now wear baggy green uniforms. But they carry with them ingrained attitudes, and they are contemptuous toward the other inmates, 90 percent of whom are black or Hispanic.

"There's very little intelligence here," said the junior executive who is known as "the scholar." "I heard guys arguing last week about how many states there were. One guy said 52 and included Cuba."

"It really knocked me down," said a swindler. "All anyone wants to do is watch cartoons. They live at a level of fantasy."

"It's like old home week for most people here," the lawyer said. "Most people know each other. I don't know anyone."

Everyone leaves C-76 within a year, but the exact discharge date is never certain. "It drives you mad not knowing when," said "the scholar."

Detectives seized pornographic films, sex books and other items worth more than £1 million (\$1.5 million) in several raids, a spokesman said, and eight men were detained.

Police said that one of the men is Charlie Grech, a 27-year-old Maltese who operates clubs and sex-movie houses in the square-mile district.

The early turnout was light, giving rise to fears of high abstention among the 12.5 million eligible voters.

There are nine contenders but only two are given a chance of winning — Liberal Party candidate Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, 62, and Belisario Bentacur, 53, of the Conservative Party. Mr. Lopez Michelson, a Liberal elected in 1974, is constitutionally ineligible to seek a new term before 1982.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
SPRINT TO SAFETY — Men may like to be chased by women but a photographer wisely scrambles from a determined horde. His dash occurred at start of 6.2-mile race sponsored by a stocking manufacturer in New York Saturday.

Fear of Soho Gang Wars Seen Spur to Porno Raids

LONDON, June 4 (AP) — Scotland Yard detectives are cracking down on Soho, London's red-light district, after newspapers, politicians and other public figures have demanded curbs on pornography and stiffer penalties for vice racketeers.

Detectives seized pornographic films, sex books and other items worth more than £1 million (\$1.5 million) in several raids, a spokesman said, and eight men were detained.

The sources said that the summit also was attended by members of a U.S. crime syndicate seeking to enter the London vice racketeers.

Sources said that several U.S. citizens suspected of working for a syndicate in the United States have been warned off by detectives in the last couple of years.

Three suspicious deaths in London recently have heightened fears of trouble in Soho. The latest was that of John Borg, a Maltese gambler and convicted killer who had worked with most of the big mobsters in Soho.

The group plans to cross East Germany by train early in July and then ride through West Berlin before boarding another train to the Polish border. The group is due in Moscow on Aug. 5 and plans to return to Paris via Scandinavia.

Mr. Perry estimated that it would take the Russians seven or eight years to develop a significant threat to the Cruise missiles which could attack the Soviet Union with 7,000 nuclear-tipped weapons at subsonic speeds a few hundred feet above ground.

Even if the Russians develop a new defense system, Mr. Perry said, "We would produce a second-generation Cruise missile equipped with electronic devices to jam and

combined with the SA-10, which would defend key targets from deep within the Soviet Union, the Russians probably would have to deploy a combination of advanced high-performance jet interceptor aircraft and airborne-warning and control planes designed to hit attacking airplanes and missiles attempting to sneak in below radar coverage along the perimeter of Soviet territory.

Mr. Perry estimated that a thick defense of SA-10 missiles could cost the Soviet Union \$30 billion and that 50 to 100 airborne-warning aircraft, similar to those now being built by the United States, would cost \$10 billion. He gave no estimate for the cost of producing a new interceptor fighter or adapting present aircraft to attack B-52 bombers serving as mother ships for the Cruise missiles.

The Carter administration is considering adaptation of wide-bodied jet transport planes to carry Cruise missiles.

Such planes could launch as many as 60 of the missiles compared with 20 mounted on B-52s.

U.S.-Belgium Accord

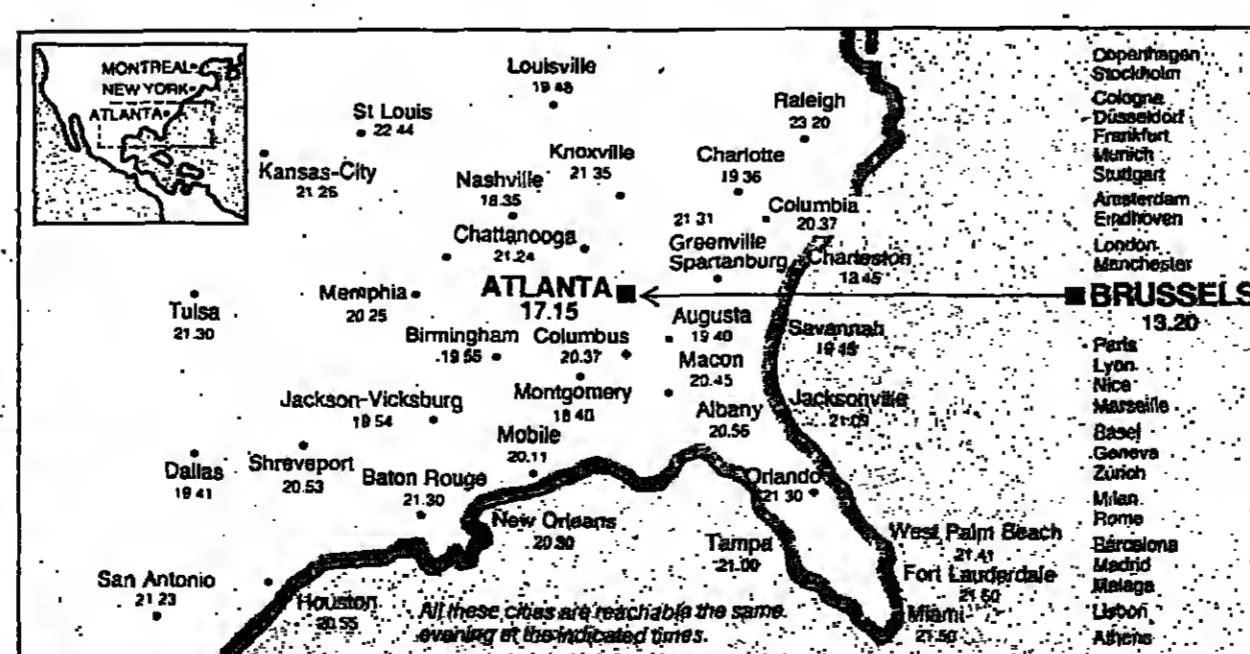
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cessible the same evening. And making connections is a breeze. Flights of nearly all U.S. commercial airlines take off and land almost by the minute. But while Atlanta's Hartsfield Airport is America's number one transit

point, it is still every inch Southern. The size is modest, the tempo relaxed, the service efficient. And the people... well, Southern hospitality is something quite special. So the next time you fly to the U.S. South-East, why not fly Sabena. From Brussels, the heart of

In Major Defense Decisions**Ex-General Says Carter Doesn't Consult**

By Bernard Wcinraub

WASHINGTON, June 4 (NYT) — Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, 56, who was forced into retirement after twice criticizing President Carter, made his first public appearance as a civilian last week and charged that the administration was making major defense decisions without consulting military leaders.

Gen. Singlaub, who retired from the Army on Thursday after more than 35 years, said on Friday that Mr. Carter failed to consult the Joint Chiefs of Staff in deciding to defer production of the neutron bomb as well as on plans to slow the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Korea.

"I have personal knowledge that they [the Joint Chiefs] have been ignored, that they were never consulted," he said in reply to a question at a luncheon sponsored by the American Security Council, a politically conservative group composed largely of retired military officers.

Asked to comment about Gen. Singlaub's remarks, Thomas Ross, a Defense Department spokesman, said: "The views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were known to the president on both issues at the time he made his decisions."

Retired in April

Gen. Singlaub agreed to early retirement in April after his second public criticism of the administration's foreign policies. He first criticized Mr. Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. combat troops from South Korea and later called the president's decision not to produce the neutron bomb ridiculous and militarily unwise.

After his first public criticism of the president, Gen. Singlaub was

E. Germans Bar Ecology Cyclers

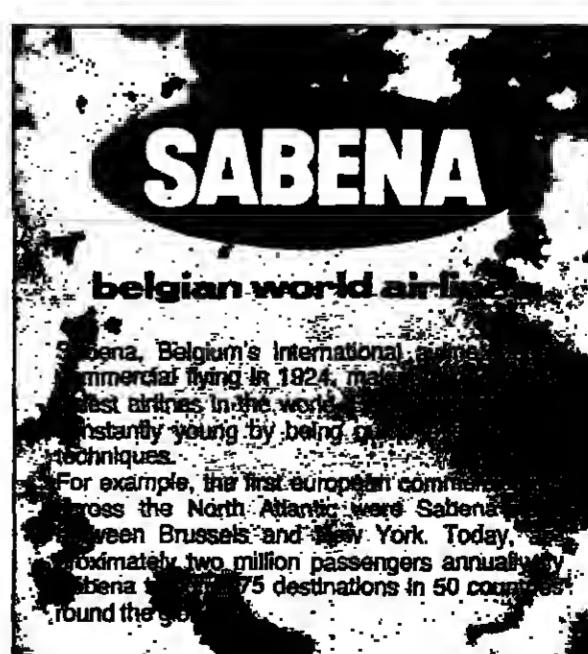
PARIS, June 4 (AP) — East Germany has refused visas to an international group of 50 ecologists who were to begin a bicycle ride tomorrow from Paris to Moscow and back, the organizers announced.

The initiator of the Save Nature ride, Russian-born French ecologist Georges Krassovsky, 63, said that the East German authorities refused to allow foreign cyclists into the country.

The group plans to cross East Germany by train early in July and then ride through West Berlin before boarding another train to the Polish border. The group is due in Moscow on Aug. 5 and plans to return to Paris via Scandinavia.

Mr. Perry estimated that it would take the Russians seven or eight years to develop a significant threat to the Cruise missiles which could attack the Soviet Union with 7,000 nuclear-tipped weapons at subsonic speeds a few hundred feet above ground.

Even if the Russians develop a new defense system, Mr. Perry said, "We would produce a second-generation Cruise missile equipped with electronic devices to jam and



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*plus 2 full cargo flights a week.

recommended the move and the Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed.

"I gave the secretary a cold stare," Gen. Singlaub said. "The chiefs of staff had not been consulted."

Police Find Weapon Used in Spain Attack

MADRID, June 4 (UPI) — Investigators found an Italian-made 9mm pistol used in the slaying Friday of the wife, brother-in-law and chauffeur of the Turkish ambassador to Madrid, police said yesterday.

The "Beretta" pistol was discovered in a man's handbag underneath a car near the site where three youths opened fire on the ambassador's car, and the ammunition in the bag matched spent cartridges found at the attack scene, the sources said.

Defense Aide Sees Cruise Keeping Jump on Russia

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP) — William Perry, the Pentagon's research chief, believes that the Cruise missile will be able to penetrate any Soviet air defenses even if the Russians spend tens of billions of dollars trying to defend against it.

"I believe we will be able to sustain the penetrability of the Cruise missiles in the indefinite future under any set of defense responses I'm able to conceive of," Mr. Perry said.

He met with newsmen Thursday to discuss research flights designed to test the vulnerability of air-launched Cruise missiles to various kinds of defenses. Four tests have resulted in some design changes, he said. Three more tests are planned.

The Cruise missile, a 21-foot-long piloted jet, has become a centerpiece of Carter administration strategic-weapons planning since President Carter canceled the B-1 bomber almost a year ago and chose to push for Cruise missiles mounted on B-52 bombers instead.

Mr. Perry estimated that it would take the Russians seven or eight years to develop a significant threat to the Cruise missiles which could attack the Soviet Union with 7,000 nuclear-tipped weapons at subsonic speeds a few hundred feet above ground.

Even if the Russians develop a new defense system, Mr. Perry said, "We would produce a second-generation Cruise missile equipped with electronic devices to jam and

U.S. 'Reverse-Discrimination' Decision Awaited**Court Taking Its Time on Bakke Case**

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 4 — Allan Bakke recently achieved a new measure of distinction, although not one he would have wanted.

On May 23, when the Supreme Court handed down its opinion in an obscure dispute involving elk hunting in Montana, Mr. Bakke's challenge to the constitutionality of so-called "reverse discrimination" became the oldest case still awaiting decision.

Mr. Bakke is the engineer and ex-Marine who says he was denied admission to the University of California's medical school at Davis because he is white. He says that a program under which the university set aside 16 of the 100 places in its incoming class for racial minorities denied him the equal protection of the law.

The justices heard oral arguments in the Bakke case Oct. 12.

All of the other 24 cases heard by the court in October, the opening month of the current court term, have been decided.

In fact, the justices have acted upon the overwhelming majority of the cases that were argued last November, December and January, too. And last Wednesday, the court handed down opinions in four cases that were heard in mid-April, more than half a year after the Bakke arguments.

No one, except perhaps the justices themselves, can really say for

sure when the court will finally decide the Bakke case. It might come tomorrow, when the justices next hand down opinions; or it might not come until the court is about to adjourn for the summer in late June or early July.

The long delay and the silence from the justices have helped create a sort of suspense. Inside, at the court's public-information office, there are regularly as many as 20 to 30 calls a day from newspapers, radio stations, campus groups and others asking whether the Bakke decision has been handed down.

Usually, the Supreme Court distributes about 200 copies of a decision on the day it is released. Barrett McGurn, the court's information officer, said last week that he was trying to arrange to have extra

copies printed when the Bakke decision is released.

In recent months, a number of organizations interested in the case have been trying in various ways to influence press coverage of the Bakke decision or the public reaction to it.

The Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative political group, has written a letter to all reporters who cover the Supreme Court. The letter says: "As the only national youth group to support Bakke, we think we have a unique perspective on the case.... We hope you'll call on us when the court's decision is announced."

Last month, the American Council on Education, a private group that includes about 1,300 colleges and universities among its members, called a press conference at which it urged that special care be taken with news stories and headlines about the Bakke case.

Fears 'Overreaction'

The council, which supports an increase in minority enrollments at universities, said it does not want press coverage of the ruling to set off an "overreaction."

Jack Pelton, president of the council, also proposed that the Supreme Court release its ruling on the Bakke case a day in advance, with a prohibition on any publication or broadcast for 24 hours. The idea would be to give reporters a day to study the opinion in the sensitive case before writing their stories.

Such embargoes are commonly employed when private reports are released. But there are few people who think the Supreme Court's formal action on the Bakke case could be kept secret in Washington. (Mr. McGurn said that Mr. Pelton's proposal "just doesn't seem practical.")

News organizations are making their own preparations. Joseph Rauh Jr., a veteran Washington civil-rights lawyer — who has defended the "affirmative-action" programs that Mr. Bakke is challenging — said he has already received a number of requests to write newspaper columns or participate in television programs on the day of the decision.

At the moment, the Bakke case is one of 73 cases the court has heard but not yet decided in the current term. The number of cases still awaiting action is unusually large for this time of year.

The court plans, nonetheless, to finish work on all the cases within the next month. Justice William Brennan Jr. has reportedly already made a reservation for the end of June on the ferry from Woods Hole, Mass., to Nantucket, where he spends his summer vacations.

Los Angeles Times

The testimony was given during a hearing in New Jersey to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to extradite one of the exiles.

Alvin Ross Diaz of Union City, N.J., to Washington to face conspiracy charges in the bombing case.

U.S. Magistrate Serena Peretti found the evidence supported the court testimony.

For three days the car traveled around the Washington area with the bomb fixed to the car body, an FBI agent testified Friday, until it was detonated by a remote-control device on Sept. 21, 1976. Mr. Letelier and an associate, Ronni Moffit, were killed.

Two anti-Castro Cuban exiles from northern New Jersey helped in the bombing, according to FBI agent Carter Cornick, and one of them, two allegedly detonated the bomb.

Following Mr. Letelier and bombing him were part of a DINA mission to silence the critic of the Chilean military regime headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the agent testified.

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Another FBI agent testified that portions of blasting caps brought to the United States from Chile by Michael Vernon Townley, a U.S.-born DINA agent, had been found in a Union City apartment once occupied by a man identified as Mr. Ross. The agent added that Mr. Townley, named as the agent who placed the bomb, had positively identified the "matches" as being among the same ones brought from Chile because of the manner in which he modified them.

The two countries have delivered copies of original arrest warrants to the Foreign Ministry and will follow these documents with formal requests for extradition.

Mr. Wagner, the 66-year-old Austrian-born former SS officer, accused of murdering Jews in Polish extermination camps, fled to Brazil in 1950. He was arrested Tuesday in Sao Paulo.

Spokesmen for both the Austrian and West German Embassies here said their governments were moving quickly to have documents sent here and translated into Portuguese for delivery to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

The Austrian government has had an arrest warrant out for Mr. Wagner since 1966 and is expected to argue in its request that Mr. Wagner is an Austrian citizen and should be tried there.

Justice Mohammed Azmi pronounced the sentence after finding retired Capt. Ahmed Shah guilty of accepting a 1 percent commission from Northrop on the sale of 16 F-5E military jet fighters at a cost of \$39.24 million to the Malaysian government three years ago.

He also ordered Ahmed to pay the Malaysian government \$25,374 and released him on bail of \$17,391 pending his appeal to the federal court.

Both sides said that their decisions were made with great reluctance and both expressed the hope of reaching a long-term agreement that would provide for the resumption of reciprocal fishing arrangements.

The dispute reflects the absence of clearly defined sea boundaries.

The problem was compounded two years ago when both countries extended offshore economic zones

from 12 to 200 miles, creating complex and conflicting claims off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

A State Department statement, expressing regret at Canada's decision, said that the United States was left "with no option" but to retaliate. U.S. officials said that

Canadians have failed to implement an interim U.S.-Canadian agreement by their refusal to close the Swiftsure Bank area off the British Columbia coast for conservation purposes.

The countries have been negotiating sea boundaries in four areas

An Atlantic dispute centers on water between Nova Scotia and the

coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Three disputed Pacific regions involve the coasts of Washington, Alaska and British Columbia.

Quake Shakes Japan

TOKYO, June 4 (AP) — A

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eastern Japan today, the meteorological agency reported. There were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

U.K. Activists Oppose Flying Tanker Facilities

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, June 4 (NYT) — Tenacious opposition from British environmentalists has jeopardized a U.S. Air Force plan to station a second squadron of flying tankers in Britain.

Already, the environmentalists have forced cancellation of a Defense Ministry plan to reactivate Greenham Common Air Base, about 45 miles west of London, as a base for the tankers. And a second group of activists is trying to prevent the use of two airfields in the hilly Cotswold hills northwest of the capital.

On Thursday, a Cotswold delegation met Ambassador Kingman Brewster Jr. to protest against the plan. Then hundreds of people from the Cotswolds, incongruously led by a Scots piper, marched to the U.S. Embassy and Britain's Defense Ministry. One of their banners proclaimed, "We like the tanks, but not their tanks."

The protesters have powerful friends. Among the marchers were Anthony Kershaw and Airey Neave, senior Conservative members of Parliament representing Cotswold constituencies, and the Right Rev. John Yates, Anglican bishop of Gloucester.

Possible Midset Function

The Air Force says it wants the tankers — a squadron of 12 to 15 Boeing KC-135s, similar to commercial 707s — as part of NATO's air defenses. They would be used officially to refuel strike aircraft flying across the Atlantic and to extend the range and payload of planes on missions over Europe.

Diplomatic sources say, however,

that the United States has a more important mission for the planes.

According to these sources, the proposed squadron, along with another transferred two years ago from Spain to Mildenhall Air Base in East Anglia, could be used in the event of hostilities in the Middle East to refuel transport planes carrying troops and equipment there from the United States.

Los Angeles Times

At the moment, the Bakke case is one of 73 cases the court has heard but not yet decided in the current term. The number of cases still awaiting action is unusually large for this time of year.

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What Others Think Matters**Two Koreas Competing For Foreign Attention**

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL (NYT) — North and South Korea are at war — not mainly with machine guns and tanks, but with businessmen, politicians and culture.

Around the world, representatives of both sides struggle daily in little-known skirmishes for the attention and business of other countries, especially developing lands with valuable votes in the United Nations and other international forums.

Victories and defeats — measured in trade ties, business contracts, large cultural audiences and new embassies — may go unnoticed elsewhere in the world. They are highly touted, or equally bemoaned, in the two Koreas.

Zealous competition for support overseas explains in part the congressional influence-buying scandal that has shaken U.S.-South Korean relations.

The efforts to tell the world about themselves are seen by diplomats as expressing a long-delayed national assertiveness. The Korean peninsula's traditional spirit of isolation is no more, to judge by current scoreboard games. "We have 300 South Koreans in Gabon," a businessman here boasted. "and the North only has six."

Division Stimulates

The present "stability" of the bitter confrontation between the Communist North under President Kim Il Sung and the South Korean Republic under President Park Chung Hee has made way for the competition for contacts. "I often wonder," a South Korean professor said recently, "if our country wasn't divided, would we be making such a highly motivated drive toward development?"

Militarily, both sides continue their buildups along the 151-mile-long demilitarized zone that divides the North with its 16 million people, from the South, with its 36 million. Each year, minor clashes take the lives of about 10 soldiers. Elsewhere in the world, the North-South competition is much more vigorous, if less deadly.

Both sides invite a steady stream of overseas officials, journalists, educators and, in the South, tourists to see for themselves the wonders wrought by the host government. Expenses are paid for many, and there are gifts, honorary degrees and banquets. Outbound flights carry professors, officials, businessmen and tons of pamphlets.

"Propaganda aside," a foreign diplomat said, "if you're a little African country and the only thing you know about country A and B is

Nuclear-Power Foes Hold Rally in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, June 4 (UPI) — More than 3,500 persons demonstrated against nuclear power here yesterday, demanding the dismantling of Sweden's nuclear power plants.

The demonstrators marched through downtown Stockholm and held a rally in front of parliament. They called for the dismantling of Sweden's seven nuclear power plants, cancellation of further work on six planned plants and development of energy from the sun and wind as alternatives to nuclear power.



ALLONS ENFANTS — Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda is all smiles as he receives a kiss from a member of the French National Opera ballet troupe which is currently touring Japan. In return for the kiss and the flowers, Mr. Fukuda sang the Marseillaise in French for the visitors.

Argentina to Boost Sales Of Grain, Cotton to China

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, June 4 (NYT) — Argentina has signed trade agreements that should greatly increase its grain and cotton exports to China.

Argentine trade analysts expect China to import between 3 and 6 million tons of wheat. The agreement setting annual grain exports of 1 million tons is a minimum.

As signed in Peking last week by Minister of Economy Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, the agreements provide for exports of 1 million tons of grain and 25,000 tons of cotton each year from 1979 to 1981.

The ventures include: Joint parliamentary leagues linking legislators of other lands with members of the National Assembly here, a rubber-stamp body under Mr. Park's rewritten constitution.

• Wide travel by government officials to set up or expand diplomatic and trade ties. South Korean officials noted recently that they maintain links with 102 nations, compared with 91 for the North.

• The Korean National Museum plans a two-year tour of the United States, ending in New York in 1981, for more than 300 Korean relics considered national treasures.

• The government encourages and financially supports "revisits to Korea" by allied soldiers who fought here in the Korean War, as well as by Korean residents of Japan, to see the dramatic changes.

• The International Cultural Society of Korea, with the help of a government subsidy and substantial discounts on air transport, publishes a Korean news digest in English and French, and holds cultural and language classes.

• Through tax and loan incentives, the government encourages foreign investments by Korean businesses and banks that make diplomatic as well as financial profits. And students are brought here from the Third World to learn Korean technology.

"Korea has reached the stage where it can demonstrate its national strength and prosperity to the world," said Grace Kim, a cultural society staff member. "Given the crucial role of outside influences in Korean history, what others think about us is still very, very important."

Seoul CIA Aide Had Big U.S. Accounts

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, June 4 (WP) — The top South Korean CIA official in Washington opened personal bank accounts last fall with deposits — mostly cash — totaling more than \$250,000.

The official, Chung Tae Dong, who is listed as special assistant to the Korean ambassador here, refused to comment on the purpose of the fund under his control.

An embassy spokesman also declined comment except to say that any large amounts in Mr. Chung's accounts are official, rather than personal, funds. None of the money has been spent on lobbying members of Congress, the spokesman added.

A House investigating committee has been seeking testimony from another Korean diplomat, former Ambassador Kim Dong Jo, who is suspected of making cash payments to as many as 10 current House members.

Another Large Account

Mr. Kim also kept large cash balances in personal accounts during his tenure in Washington from

Youths Fight, Steal, Admire Stalin**Street Toughs Form Gangs in China**

NEW YORK, June 4 (UPI) — China has gangs of young toughs who avoid labor in the countryside, despise authority of any kind, make a career of street fighting, keep molls, and admire Stalin and Hitler, according to a report in American Spectator magazine.

There have been unsubstantiated reports about these gangs but now their existence has been verified, according to Miriam London, a research assistant in Chinese studies, and her husband, Dr. Ivan London, professor of psychology at Bryn Mawr College. Their interview with a refugee street tough from a city deep in China's interior appears in the current issue of the magazine.

The Londons call the young man Peng, which is not his real name, because he still has relatives in China, some of whom helped him and his parents leave China this year. The family has since made its way to New York, where the Londons interviewed Peng.

Peng told the Londons that he had nine years of schooling before he was sent to a state farm where the housing was "rotten" — no glass in the windows, no ceiling, a leaky roof, straw to sleep on — and the food was worse. He fled to his home after a week and was supported by his parents. His life became that of the streets.

Sealed Mouth

"A small gang may have 10 members — a bigger gang 20 or 30," Peng told the Londons. "Rule No. 1 for joining a gang is a sealed mouth. When the police nail you, not a word must leak out. Don't admit anything. If it's discovered that a fellow has blabbed, he'll get fixed... I mean bloodletting — two or three stabs."

Rule No. 2 is absolute obedience. Let me tell you, it's a real organization. Obedience means when you're ordered to find a certain person and bring him to a certain place — for a fight or any other reason — you've got to do it and know how to do it. If you fail, you get beaten up and there'll be more bloodletting.

"Even girls joined — all without jobs. You know, they're given everything by the gang... in short, food and clothes. When a girl's in

trouble, she goes to the gang for protection or revenge. Sometimes the girl will join in an open robbery."

Peng listed the gangs' activities as stealing, gambling, fighting, whoring, gangsterism, kidnapping, swindling, and blackmailing. He said that when caught, criminals get no more than three months in jail. Sometimes they only have to write a "letter of self-examination." Punishment for a political crime is much more severe.

The slightest hint of a political deviation is enough to give you two years," he said.

Peng did not admit to being involved in criminal activity, saying that his gang was just a group of

friends who helped each other avoid "misreatment" and to take revenge those who mistreated them. He said that his friends most admired certain "desperadoes" who battle their way "from one province to another and gain wide fame as fighters."

"I don't know about other provinces, but young people in our province genuinely worshipped Stalin and Lenin," he said. "And Hitler and Japanese Gen. [Hideki] Tojo — the kamikaze spirit."

He said that his gang had seen Stalin in a Soviet film and were "just bowled over by his military style, his awesome presence and especially when we compared Stalin to our own military chiefs — all so shabby looking." Peng said that street gangs had little respect for anyone in authority in China, especially their teachers, although they are loyal to their families and somewhat inhibited in their criminal activities by fear that the family will "lose face."

"The authorities have absolutely no control," he said, adding that he and his friends hated the Red Guard, the ideologically elite student organization, because they are considered agents and spies of the government by most young people.

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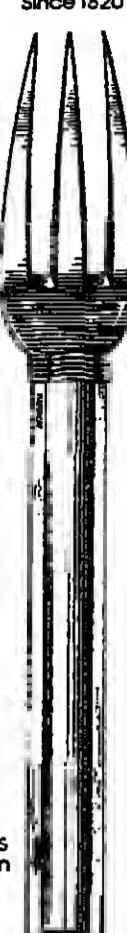
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How to manage an export marketing firm and make it grow

by Emil S. Finley
President and Chief Executive Officer

International Commodities Export Company

Every company is as good as the people who work for it. So your first commandment as a leader is to surround yourself with good people and to bring out the best in them. Preferably a mix of people with proven track records and "comers." People who have growth potential to rise to the problems and opportunities they'll encounter along the way.

When you find the right person for the right job, give him or her sufficient latitude to develop. Avoid yes-persons: you need performers, not echoes.

Encourage independence—but not organizational politics or anarchy. Give your colleagues tough challenges. And demand from them total accuracy and followthrough on every assignment. When you hire people, scuttle your own personality preferences; choose them for their abilities and character.

Be tough-minded and exacting with your people. But compassionate. And reward them generously for good performance—both financially and in career advancement. *Fact:* Five of ICEC's six top executives have been

working for us a minimum of 16 years. Our "newcomer" has been with us 10 years.**Keep track of everything**

Always make sure that your customers are good risks. And that your sources of supply are reliable and in sound financial shape. Since you're the man in the middle, you must have confidence in your suppliers' ability to meet their commitments.

Above all, build and maintain an international market intelligence system. One that gathers and transmits continual streams of information to your headquarters. So that you can sift, digest, analyze—and project developing trends in every market in which you're involved, or want to expand into. Keep your self—as well as your customers and suppliers—well-informed.

Keep your marketing sinews flexible

Marketing is not just making a sale. It is the development of continuing sales—and on to a catch-as-catch-can basis but through appro-

priate outlets. Use your special marketing skills to expand into related products.

If you are in the raw materials and resources fields, guard against inflexible long-term contracts. Up or down markets make locked-in suppliers and buyers edgy—or worse.

Learn to design marketing plans that are worldwide or regional. Big or small. Regular or cyclical. In other words, so structured that it fits your customers' unique marketing needs. Avoid rigidity. If you misjudge a situation, admit it and make as fast a turnaround decision as you can.

The role of integrity

Avoid cynicism like the plague. Always be fair and above board in your dealings with your customers. Don't conceal facts. If you quote a price that suddenly changes to your disadvantage, honor it. Even if it means you have to take a loss. Never misrepresent a product's origin or destination. Sooner or later you'll be found out. And when you are, your reputation for absolute probity will have been tarnished. Make sure everyone on your staff conducts all transactions with total candor. It's not only moral. It's good business, sometimes not in the short run but always in the long run.

Selecting your overseas personnel

Screen your offshore managers and agents carefully. Since your control over them is limited, it is imperative that you hire people with initiative. Self-starters.

Never hire anyone out of desperation. Cover the area as best you can from another office and wait until the right person comes along.

Train them carefully until they're familiar with every aspect of your business. And monitor them constantly. Most important, put them into entrepreneurial situations—in which they can become affluent if they perform well. And get rid of them fast if they don't.

Always hire nationals of the country in which they'll be working. People who know local laws, customs, markets, political and economic conditions. But people who are also international in outlook—not parochial.



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The Navy's Nuclear Obsession

Since the early 1970s, the United States Navy has been the country's favored service, yearly receiving billions more than the Army and Air Force. Yet it has never been in worse trouble. The number of ships has fallen to the lowest level in a half-century, just as the Soviet Union has begun to mount a naval challenge. And the effort to rebuild the fleet, still by far the world's most powerful, has evoked charges of mismanagement, cost overruns and delay — and a quarrel over priorities among air, undersea and surface admirals. The disparity has also led to bitter conflicts with Pentagon and White House budget planners.

* * *

President Carter, the first Annapolis graduate to reach the White House, has tried to slow the Navy's shipbuilding program until the admirals decide what they want. The sailors have sought a little help from their friends on Capitol Hill. The House has voted \$2.4 billion for a fifth nuclear-powered supercarrier — which the Nixon and Ford Administrations had also worked to block — plus \$1.1 billion for a nuclear-fueled cruiser and extra fighter planes, which the Carter administration opposes.

The only hope now of stopping the 90,000-ton nuclear carrier and the rest of the extravagance lies with the Senate. Its Armed Services Committee has approved the carrier but Carter is offering a substitute, a "midi" or middle-sized, 60,000-ton oil-fired carrier which would cost about \$1 billion less yet carry the same modern aircraft. It is a compromise the Senate would be wise to accept.

* * *

Still, the critical question remains: Do big carrier fleets still make sense? Although carrier admirals deny it, there is already doubt about the ability of the big carrier to survive attack from land-based aircraft and to project air power against the Soviet Union from nearby locations. And a transformation of naval warfare is beginning to extend the danger. Consider the reconnaissance satellites that now feed data to the precision guidance systems on Soviet vessels and planes.

For the time being, carriers remain useful floating air bases. They enable the Navy to outmatch the Soviet fleet on the high seas, to deal with brush-fire wars, to show the flag in peacetime, to deter hostilities. But unlike the submarine that nuclear propulsion enables to travel over vast distances, carriers gain only marginally from nuclear engines; they must be accompanied by many oil-burning escort vessels and can average speeds no faster than the slow tankers needed to refuel them planes.

The addition of one new midi carrier could provide all the carrier strength needed for the foreseeable future. The Navy now has three nuclear carriers, a fourth building, and eight big conventional carriers that are to be modernized. That will mean 12 big carriers until the end of the century, while Russia has none and is building none.

Meanwhile, as a study by the Congressional Budget Office points out, "the fundamental issue is whether the United States wishes to buy naval forces designed to approach and attack the U.S.S.R. in the face of heavy defenses or to concentrate effort on insuring that we can keep the sea lanes open" to the allies in Europe. Big carriers are not needed for the latter role.

* * *

Hundreds of ships, including replacement needs, will have to be built before the end of the century to increase the number of vessels from 460 to more than 500. Cost must surely be a factor in this process: five conventional-power escorts could be built for the price of the nuclear cruiser the House has just grandly voted to finance.

The Carter Administration is, rightly, giving first priority to shoring up the NATO allies and U.S. forces in Europe to counter the Soviet buildup there. That means more funds for the Army and the Air Force. The Navy's first task is to meet the Soviet submarine threat and keep the Atlantic sealanes open. Another nuclear carrier and cruiser would only divert funds and effort from that vital mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Difficult Demand on Seoul

South Korea ought not to be too quick in dismissing the appeal by the House of Representatives for the testimony of former ambassador Kim Dong Jo, who is accused of bribing various congressmen.

* * *

The appeal, made in a resolution that carried 311 to 46, was constructed with an eye to reducing both the embarrassment and the political risk to Seoul inherent in a blunter approach. Ambassador Kim would not have to come to the U.S. — that spares him not only a certain humiliation but the threat of a perjury charge. He would not have to appear in the same room, face to face, with the House Ethics Committee's special prosecutor, so long as the possibility of follow-up questioning was not lost. He would have prior assurances that he would not be questioned about anything other than possible misconduct by citizens of the United States. And he would not have to testify under oath if he could provide the committee with "comparable means of assuring reliability."

Not only did the House go far to prevent Ambassador Kim from losing face. It also proceeded carefully in informing South Korea of what the penalty for non-cooperation might be. The resolution seeking the testimony is not binding. It refers to a possible cutoff of non-military aid but it does so respect-

* * *

The same sense of service to country, we suggest, ought to animate the Korean government now. The tactical requirements are different, but the strategic aim — to insure a continuing trusting relationship with the United States — remains the same. We think Seoul would be putting that whole relationship at unnecessary risk by turning the House down. That cannot be to its true advantage.

WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ineptitude in Africa

The NATO summit in Washington will have demonstrated to the Russians just how planless and divided the Western nations are in deciding how to counter their adventurist policies in Africa. Even more worrying is the effect in some African leaders, not themselves unfriendly to the West. They have been upset by the half-baked idea (hatched in public) that the NATO powers should assist a Pan-African peacekeeping force. Since no force yet exists, it will now inevitably carry the label "made by NATO," if and when it is formed.

Western ineptitude in handling the challenging problems of Africa still remains the strongest card Moscow has to play. Meanwhile, the delicate situation in Zaire does call for some urgent action. If Zaire's total collapse is to be avoided, it will need both mili-

From the Observer (London).

tary and economic support. The question is whether such support should be given to General Mobutu.

His regime is unsavory and unpopular. But Mobutu is not just a man of straw. For all his faults, he has contributed substantially to rescuing the hapless old Congo. He has a number of important African allies, and cannot simply be written off.

The Paris meeting should agree to provide funds to help rescue Zaire's economy; but the Western nations should not assume a military role, except to provide logistical support to an African peacekeeping force . . .

But it is crucial that any offer of assistance by the Paris meeting should make it clear that the Western nations have no vested interest in keeping Mobutu in power. Their support should be for Zaire, not for the Mobutu regime.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 5, 1903

Fifty Years Ago

June 5, 1928

PARIS—Never in the memory of habitues had there been such an ardent competition for seats or such a large gathering for the official reception of a new member in the Academie Francaise as for the consecration of Mr. Emile Rostand's "immortality" yesterday. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and Miss Barlet, "La Divine Barlet," were among the first to arrive for the event.



Detection: A Nuclear Threshold

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Government today has a parching thirst for the appearance of achievement that will dispel doubts, including self-doubts, about its competence. That thirst probably explains, in part, the Carter administration's decision to ask the Soviet Union to agree to a five-year ban on testing nuclear weapons. Another explanation is that the administration is troubled by asymmetrical consequences of cosmetically symmetrical agreements.

A full test ban would be unverifiable; it would prevent the United States from conducting appropriate tests to confirm the continued reliability of nuclear weapons stockpiles; and it would jeopardize the U.S. ability to maintain its competence in nuclear weapons technology.

Testing in the atmosphere has been banned for 15 years. In 1974, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a 150-kiloton limit on underground tests. There would be little opposition to lowering the threshold drastically, perhaps to five kilotons.

Unverifiable

But at approximately that point a limit becomes unverifiable. The threshold of detection depends, in part, on whether testing takes place in rock or porous soil. An unverifiable test can involve blasts too small or muffled to distinguish from earthquakes and other seismic events that produce "background noise" in the earth. And a single test is normally enough to confirm a new design or the reliability of old weapons.

When fighting for confirmation as arms negotiator, Paul Warnke said that he believed that "an agreement which is not verifiable is worse than no agreement." Of course the Soviets will agree to on-site inspection of a minimal, face-saving sort — sufficient, that is, to save face for U.S. negotiators.

But it is inconceivable that the Soviets will accept thorough, rigorous inspection and mechanical verification measures of the sort that would be necessary to prevent the administration's proposal from being "worse than no agreement." The Soviet Union has not transformed its attitudes about inspection.

According to the agreement of March 3 in Rhodesia, no changes in the military, judiciary and civil services will take place for the first ten years or more of the independ-

ence of Zimbabwe. Everybody knows that the three services are vital instruments of power that make a difference between a colony and an independent state.

By accepting the internal agreement, Bishop Muzorewa, Rev. Sithole and Chief Chirau accepted to continue the Smith regime without comment.

The independence of Zimbabwe under these conditions will not be an independence that frees people but one that binds them to the

Letters

Zambia on Rhodesia

The article entitled "Kaunda Loyalty to Principle or Friend?" (HT, May 24) by Stephen S. Rosenfeld glosses over very important points in the evolution of events in Rhodesia and as such I feel some comments are called for.

According to the agreement of March 3 in Rhodesia, no changes in the military, judiciary and civil services will take place for the first ten years or more of the independ-

ence of Zimbabwe. Everybody knows that the three services are vital instruments of power that make a difference between a colony and an independent state.

Surely, the Huwe affair demonstrates this more than anything else. Moreover, the people inside Zimbabwe are saying that they want a genuine independence and have realized the holiness of the internal agreement.

The Patriotic Front of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo have the support of other frontline presidents and it is important that I point out the fact that President Kaunda does not wish to impose leaders on future independent Zimbabwe. The people will elect their own leader just like every other country is entitled to do.

The fact that Mr. Nkomo has headquarters in Lusaka while Mr. Mugabe has his in Maputo does not mean that Zambia and Mozambique wish to impose those two leaders on Zimbabwe. This is a matter of administrative convenience.

Having said this, the truth emerges; namely that President Kaunda, like all other African leaders stands on the principle of independence for Zimbabwe. He agrees with the Patriotic Front that the March 3 agreement does not answer the aspirations of the people.

Africans feel that the people of Zimbabwe deserve an independence that frees them to deal with obstacles on the road to progress and development. The March 3 agreement will produce an independence that ties their hands in this regard.

The Cuban factor as far as Zambia is concerned will come in at a point where Zambia's independence is threatened by the spill over of the war in Zimbabwe, should an answer to the present problem not be found. It is a matter of fact that we reserve the right under those circumstances to call any friend to help us.

ISAAC R.B. MANDA,
Ambassador,
Embassy of Zambia,
Paris.

structure which has served the interests of the decadent minority settler group for more than seventy years.

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Getting Help

As a U.S. scientist conducting research in Africa for the past 15 months I feel I have been exposed to an area of U.S. government policy in which the individual, citizen consumer, or whatever, so important at home, becomes neglected. It is common knowledge abroad that if a U.S. citizen needs help in anything but a passport renewal he should go to a British or French embassy rather than a U.S. one.

Recently I have met a number of Americans and others who were in Kolwezi during the recent invasion. To save face with a so-called democratic leader, Mobutu Sese Seko, the U.S. government delayed evacuation of citizens to the point where several lost their lives and most lost all their possessions, looted by Mobutu's troops. While France and Belgium moved quickly to aid citizens the U.S. embassy in Zaire told evacuated Americans to keep quiet about the details of their "rescue."

HENRY CUMMINGS, Monrovia.

On the Air

Your article, "War of the Airwaves: Italy vs. France" (HT, May 31), we wish to point out that Radio Continental, Bordighera, is very much not "out of business" as was stated in your report. We expect to be back on the air, with more power, in coming weeks.

MICHAEL E.L. HALL, General Manager, United Broadcasting Co. of Italy, Rome.

Too Much NATO?

NATO takes over Washington! NATO rearming to the teeth! NATO seeks role in Africa!

Whatever happened at the worldwide UN disarmament conference last week?

RICHARD SULLIVAN, Villejuif, Seine, France.

Leave Africa to the Africans

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—The French intervention in Zaire has raised a list of questions that cry out for an answer.

No. 1 — Does the West feel a moral obligation to rescue white people who put themselves at risk because they are paid over the odds? This is private enterprise. If they chose to live dangerously, let them or their employers hire their own airplanes or their own bodyguards.

No. 2 — Why should the West ally itself with a regime that, apart from Mengistu's Ethiopia and Amin's Uganda, is the most brutal and most repressive in Africa? Zaire, whether pro-West, pro-East or just as is most likely, pro-Mobutu, will continue to sell the West its copper and cobalt. It needs no excuse.

No. 3 — Is the West's hostility to the Katangans rooted in the principle held sacred by the Organization of African Unity — the inviolability of colonial boundaries? If so, why did the U.S. take so long to condemn the Somali invasion of Ethiopia?

Obote Overthrow

No. 4 — Does the West believe outsiders should topple a regime they don't like? If so, why did the British support the overthrow of Milton Obote in Uganda?

No. 5 — Is the western dog going to wag the tail? It was the French together with the South Africans, President Mobutu and perhaps the Saudi Arabians and the Iranians, too, who by attempting to overthrow President Ntale provoked Angolan support of the Katangans. It is the French who seem intent on creating a new scramble for Africa. The Belgian foreign minister, bewildered as the French raced ahead of the Belgians to Kolwezi, remarked "France has an African policy which is not ours." Last year at the time of the Franco-Moroccan intervention his predecessor talked publicly about the problems of "international rivalry" and observed,

"France is particularly interested in the wealth of Zaire."

No. 6 — Is the West going to match every footstep of the Cubans when it lacks the moral credibility to do so? The West has yet to come to terms with the events of 1975 when the United States provoked the large-scale entry of the Cubans into Africa by introducing the CIA and later the South Africans into the struggle for power in Angola. The Western powers, unlike the Cubans, also have a long and sometimes unpleasant colonial record in Africa.

No. 7 — Can the West learn to relax a little in Africa? If Cuba insists on overcommitting itself and hanging around fighting other people's local wars, it will dig its own grave. The Cubans are already bogged down in Angola, whether the CIA helps and-governments movements or not. The Cubans have in Ethiopia already allied themselves with one of the cruellest regimes in Africa. If they go into Eritrea, they will stumble into their own Vietnam. The West should not bail out their reputation by putting the CIA up against them or by giving them a good cause to fight for in Rhodesia.



Birdie for Brezhnev: Can Moscow Bring Duffers Up to Par?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The first hot weather of silly-season news of the year comes from Moscow. It was announced there the other day that Armand Hammer, of Texas, Russia's favorite capitalist, had offered to build the first 18-hole championship golf course in the Soviet Union, and that the offer had been accepted personally by President Leonid Brezhnev. No doubt they will call it the Hammer and Sickle Country Club.

This may be Moscow's biggest mistake since the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact. Everything about golf goes against the Soviet view of life. Golf is not a collective but a highly individualistic enterprise. It takes land out of agricultural production, it diverts an inordinate amount of time from work, separates families, encourages excessive drinking, and leads inevitably to self-doubt and long agonies of psychological depression.

This is not exactly what the Soviet Union needs, considering all its other problems.

No doubt Hammer made his offer in the spirit of detente and the reduction of international tensions, but golf is an addiction, like vodka, and produces more physical and mental tensions than any other form of human activity, with the possible exception of sex.</p

Sudan President Woos Opponents

Numeiri Tries to Deal With Enemies

By John Darton

KHARTOUM. The Sudan (NYT) — In an experiment that is catching the eye of other African nations, President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan is trying a new way to deal with implacable political enemies: reconciliation.

During the last 10 months, Gen. Numeiri, who has survived four coup attempts since he seized power in 1969, has been luring prominent exiles back to Khartoum and into political life. He has granted amnesty to scores of opponents, ranging from Communists, who tried to overthrow him in 1971 when he began moving the Sudan out of the Soviet sphere, to conservative Islamic leaders, whose zealous opposition led to three of the coup attempts.

The understanding behind the president's move is that the dissidents will be allowed to compete for influence within the government if they forsake violence and stop their plotting.

The Sudan, the largest country in Africa, is ethnically and religiously diverse, making it difficult to govern. Its 18 million residents include Arabs and Berbers in the north; and the black African tribes in the south. The temptation to rule by brute force is strong, and the effort to forgo such a course, with the repression and mass executions such as those carried out two years ago, may be a lesson for other African countries.

Effect Startling

The reconciliation policy already has had a startling effect. While Egypt, in many ways the Sudan's mentor in politics, turns to stern measures to curb dissidents and criticism, its southern neighbor is liberalizing. Between 600 and 800 political prisoners have been released, according to the government. Security measures have been relaxed, and the government-controlled press has been encouraged to take a more independent line.

The Sudan needs political stability to continue receiving vast sums of aid from Saudi Arabia for its ambitious agricultural projects. And it must improve its record on human rights to maintain its ties to the West, including a pending purchase from the United States of a squadron of F-5 fighters.

Arrested in London

In Cocaine Operation

LONDON, June 4 (AP) — Customs officers have seized more than 33 pounds of cocaine worth an estimated £250,000 (\$450,000) at London Heathrow Airport, authorities said.

Five men were arrested in the operation that began Wednesday, when agents detained a Spaniard who flew to Heathrow from Latin America with the cocaine hidden in his luggage, officials said.

Mahdiss, a conservative Islamic sect. Mr. Mahdi is a descendant of Mohammed Ahmad, the Mahdi or savior, whose desert army rose up to kill Gen. Charles Gordon in 1885, throwing off Egyptian rule.

Although the rebellion was beaten back 13 years later, Mahdiss has been a potent force ever since. Mr. Mahdi, who was deposed, jailed and exiled, headed a Libyan-sponsored invasion in July, 1976, by 2,000 of his fundamentalist followers, called Ansars, that plunged Khartoum into two days of vicious street fighting.

Because he had previously been sentenced to death in absentia, the news that he had returned and met with the president sent shock waves through the country. In August, the government granted amnesty to him and 19 other prominent figures. Then it passed a general amnesty applying to anyone who had

Leaders Join Effort

Another dissident leader who was given amnesty was Hassan al-Turabi, a former dean of law at the University of Khartoum and the leader of the Moslem Brothers, a conservative Islamic group with a strong base at the university. A third leader, Sharif Hussein al-Hindi, a former finance minister who led the National Unionist Party, resisted the president's peace offering until last month, when he signed a reconciliation agreement in London.

Mr. Hindi, however, has not yet returned to the Sudan. If he does, it will mean that all three co-chairs of the National Front, an exiled religious alliance with ties to Libya that was set up to overthrow the regime here, have agreed to support the government. A diplomat, speculating on this eventuality, said: "Instead of having them outside the country, where they can plot against him, Gen. Numeiri has them inside, where he can keep an eye on them. Instead of fighting them, they can fight each other."

Although the leaders have returned, the 5,000 Ansars in Libya and Ethiopia have not. The government is hoping to send representatives to tour the camps to persuade them to come back. It has also taken steps to smooth its once prickly relations with Addis Ababa and Tripoli.

Parliamentary Representation

The February elections allowed the religious leaders to gain a considerable foothold in the National Assembly. Of the 274 seats, those will go to the dissidents 100-140.

In the semi-autonomous South, which has its own regional assembly as a result of the 1972 accord that ended a 17-year civil war, almost all of the ministers of the last six years were voted out. The new head of the southern regional Cabinet, nominated by Gen. Numeiri, is Gen. Joseph Lagu, the leader of the southern guerrilla force during the war.

The South, which has always feared domination by the Islamic north, is nervous about the return of the Moslem leaders, but seems to have accepted the reconciliation to date.

The move toward "national reconciliation" began last July, when the president held a secret meeting in Port Sudan with Sadik al-Mahdi, a former premier and the political and spiritual leader of the

been under arrest for political reasons since May, 1969.

The religious leader returned home in September to Omdurman, the twin city facing Khartoum across the Nile where, in 1885, the Mahdi massed his troops. Since his return, there has been much speculation about his future. He has not become premier, as some had expected after the National Assembly elections. But in February he was appointed to the central committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union.



JUMBO BEAUTY TREATMENT — This elephant at Stuttgart's Wilhelma Zoo primped for summer with a pedicure.

Lloyd Wright, Architect, Is Dead; Lived in Famous Father's Shadow

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT) — Lloyd Wright, 88, the eldest son of architect Frank Lloyd Wright, died Wednesday in Santa Monica, Calif., after a long illness.

Mr. Wright, who was one of

the shadow of his more famous father. "Even architectural magazines tended to confuse him with his father at times," said Lloyd Wright's son, Eric, also an architect, who was in partnership with his father in Los Angeles.

Lloyd Wright was named Frank Lloyd Wright Jr. at his birth on March 31, 1890, but he was known as Lloyd Wright throughout his adult life. He was born in Oak Park, Ill., in a house his father had designed. He was one of six children.

Lloyd Wright first went to California in 1911 to work as a landscape architect for the firm of Frederick Law Jr., the son of the designer of Central Park, and he remained in the state for most of his career.

In the mid-1920s, he designed the Hollywood Bowl, the outdoor auditorium that has since been rebuilt, and a number of visionary projects, such as the 1925 "Design for a City of the Future" that envisioned Los Angeles with elevated highways running from downtown to the beaches.

German Boat Seized

KIEL, West Germany, June 4 (UPI) — A Polish patrol boat today seized a West German fishing cutter and towed it to a Polish port, police reported. The incident took place about 80 kilometers north of the Danish island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea.

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Censorship: Polish Defector Describes How It Works

By Leopold Unger

UND, Sweden — Tomasz Strzyzewski has a unique quality. At 32, he is married, has two children, his face is Mediterranean rather than Slav, topped with very dark hair — all quite banal. But he is the first censorship official of a communist country to have fled to the West.

"In 1975," he recounted during a recent interview, "I was known as 14; in 1976, it was P-21; in 1977 36. Today, as Tomasz Strzyzewski, I feel a lot better. I'm through participating in a secret activity protected by top secrecy; an activity that was adding me and harmful to my normal again. The transition isn't easy. My coming West was an adventure, but it was also a duty."

After working for two years in a censorship office in Krakow, the fifth largest city in Poland, he fled for and received — rare in a field of activity — a tourist passport to spend a vacation road. Today, he lives in this western Swedish university town, learning Swedish and English and editing on what he will do with his freedom.

"You said that coming West was duty," he was asked. "Isn't that really a way of giving a noble justification to what in reality was a somewhat embarrassing escape?"

"I've already been accused of being it for money," he replied. "The fact is that I have not asked anyone — even you — for anything. All I ask you to do is write, because I will do everything that I can to denounce what I consider a crime against my country."

"Censorship is the very special mechanism that makes it possible for a dictatorship to function; it is a framework without which no dictatorship, no matter how powerful its police, can exist more than a few days. You've already become aware, in the West, of the immense tent of the Gulag, of the role the police and of the physical terror in everyday political life of Communist countries. But censorship is merely literature; it's Orwell, it's Brezhnev."

"Do you want to become the Solzhenitsyn of censorship?" he was asked. "Do you want to write a new Archipelago, the Gulag of censorship?"

"I have neither the desire nor the means to do that," he answered. "But I do have the means to begin mystifying censorship. One day a Solzhenitsyn will appear and will write the Archipelago of Censorship. At that time you will understand the universal importance of the system. Late, as it was for the Gulag. But better late . . ."

"And how long did it take you to understand the type of work you were involved in?"

"Everything was not very clear at first. But there was a sort of double awakening."

Mr. Strzyzewski first became a censor in the summer of 1975 in Krakow. His brother was a municipal employee responsible for church affairs — a prestigious and important post in this traditionally Catholic city, and he had the necessary relations to get the job in the censorship bureau. It was an obscure but well-paid job. Convinced that the work would deal with the protection of state secrets or the struggle against clerical obscurantism, Mr. Strzyzewski took on the job and soon the secrets of the Archipelago began to unfold.

Manipulation

As he studied the manual of instructions on the application of censorship — required reading for the neophyte censor — he slowly realized that he was becoming part of the technique of manipulation. And this at the time when the rebellion of 1970 was brewing, and just after that uprising, when an opposition developed from the unrest — the Workers' Defense Committee.

And while dissidence was rising throughout the nation, while a nationwide movement of solidarity with the striking workers was growing, while everyone knew that these events were taking place, the press wrote them, except to berate them.

"Although we agreed with the position," Mr. Strzyzewski said, "we even enjoyed their sarcasm, up at home — we had to remove from the press any allusion to the existence of an opposition movement in Poland."

"Then they had a sort of patriotic reason for disliking what you were doing. But you said that there were no reasons that led to your departure."

"The second one is of a more personal nature. Among the taboos I had to take note of while an apprentice censor was the list of the victims of Katyn. No one, in Poland or in the Soviet Union, no longer has any doubt — if there were any — that it was the Russians who executed in the Katyn forest of Katyn 20,000 Polish officers taken prisoner in 1939 when Hitler and Stalin divided up Poland. And the instructions were very clear: The only interpretation of the massacre of Katyn permitted in the Polish press is the one found in the Soviet Encyclopedia, which dismisses the mass murder to the Nazis."

"And what is more, it was I, Tomasz Strzyzewski, who was made responsible for making sure that the list of victims of the massacre was never published. And the name

of Wincenty Strzyzewski, a captain in the Polish Army, my own grandfather, is one of the 15,000 names on that list, stricken forever from the history of Poland. That was the limit of what I could take . . . and the result is here before you, in these 600 pages of documents.

[Some of these documents have just been printed in Polish by the quarterly Anicks, published in London by the Polish Scientific Circle.]

"The papers dating back to 1975 or 1976 are considered very old, so I took the originals, since no one would miss them very quickly. But the more recent documents are copies, which I made by hand, working after hours on the pretext that I had extra work to do. There are samples of all types of censorship instructions."

"And how did you manage to cross the frontiers? The volume of luggage is impressive and the Polish customs officers are not blind."

"I took the road that leads to the ferries for Sweden. There are fewer controls there. I had traveled 11 years earlier; there are very few body searches. And I hid the documents well, some in a plastic bag tied to my back by a string, and in my trousers. Others mixed in sheet by sheet with newspapers I was carrying in my pockets, etc. It was a risk, but it worked."

The word "censorship" does not exist in Poland. It is forbidden by a special directive of the office of censorship, which states that "the use of the term censorship is not justified by the laws currently in effect."

Press Control

There is, however, a Central Office of Control of the Press, Publications and Theater. It is a major institution — almost a ministry — with its president, its vice presidents, its departments and services. It also has its "delegation," its flying squads, and its censors who read, examine, pore over, control staff at search, open, detect everything, everywhere all the time, no matter who the author of a text — from a speech by the first secretary of the Communist Party to newspaper obituaries and marriage announcements, naturally including books, anything that appears on any stage and the entire press. And this preventively, that is, before the first showing of a play or before a book is printed. And without the censor's obligatory *nihil obstat*, no printing press in Poland can be made to turn.

Year in and year out, the censor's office "intervenes," about 10,000 times — an act of censorship is known officially as an intervention. And about 10 percent of these interventions require the elimination of the whole article incriminated. However, most of the interventions involve alterations: a word here or a figure, a sentence there or a whole paragraph, a page, a chapter.

Edward Gierek, the chief of the Communist Party, is not above being censored. During a speech at a harvest festival, the all-powerful party chief revealed the total figure for the potato harvest. The speech was being televised live and the censor's office could do nothing about it. However, the text of the speech printed in the newspaper omitted the figure. Considered a state secret, the figure on the potato harvest could have an effect on the market price. Thus, strictly following instructions, the figure was excised and the censor responsible received a bonus for vigilance.

"And what if the censor makes a mistake?"

"It depends on how serious the error is. For serious mistakes or 'omissions,' the sanctions can go far, but generally, the retaliation is financial, in other words, a cut in salary. But for being overzealous there is no punishment. The difference is obvious: An omission would mean the publication of a forbidden information and the mistake is visible. While if too much is cut out of some text, the mistake is not visible."

"How can that be?"

"White space — that is evidence that something has been cut out — is forbidden. Every editorial office must have a reserve of 'neutral' editorial material ready at all times to fill in for any text cut out by censorship."

To arm them against making mistakes "omissions" in their judgment, the censors are equipped with a formidable arsenal of documentation. These documents are strictly confidential and kept in a safe that can be opened by the censorship officer on duty or his superiors. But the censor's bible is the "Book of Recommendations" and "Instructions," which contains all the regulations, from the old ones that are still in effect to the ones that are added each day in the form of "notes of information." These include all the new items to be kept out of the light, current warnings and cancellations of old regulations that are no longer in effect.

A number of other publications — all carefully numbered — are aimed at locating the vigilance of the censors, at increasing their output and efficiency, particularly through a close examination of their own mistakes. A semi-monthly "red bulletin" contains a review of interventions and of the material eliminated; the "brown bulletin," published every two months, is an analysis of the "harvest"; and the "yellow bulletin" (yellow is the color of the Vatican) concerns interventions in the Catholic press only.



Former Polish censor Tomasz Strzyzewski with his wife and children in Lund, Sweden.

Democracy

Even the most benevolent examination of this literature can but prove that the operation does not concern "protection of state secrets," which is the official explanation for the establishment of control. Fewer than 20 percent of the interventions involve what — with much imagination — could be considered a state secret, such as, for example the construction of a rail line from the Soviet frontier to the industrial area of Silesia, with the rail gauge being that of Soviet trains and for obvious military use.

Below is a sample of instructions given to the censors: the regulations they are obliged to follow.

China After Mao

"Information concerning the events and the trials of participants in the events of Radom and Ursus where the June, 1976, rebellions took place, forcing the government to rescind a mass price increase" may be published only in the version given by PAP [the official news agency]; all editorial material concerning these must be approved beforehand by the press department of the Central Committee.

The Church

"Any criticism of the development of the electronics industry in cooperation with the Soviet Union must be halted. No suggestion of cooperation in this field of Western countries is permitted."

The Vatican

"Any information concerning the discussion between Polish authorities and the Vatican may be published only in the PAP communiques. Any editorial comment must be first submitted for approval to the Central Office."

The Middle East

"Any information concerning the presence of Israeli citizens at any events or conference in Poland may be published only with the approval of the Central Office."

"No information may be published concerning the jailing of Communists or concerning the freedom of action of Communist parties in Egypt, Algeria, Sudan, Iraq, Libya and Syria."

"The Palestine Liberation Organization represents the interests of all the movements of Palestinian resistance."

"Because the excited nature of the language used by Arab leaders may give Polish readers an exaggerated impression, the utmost prudence must be used in quoting politicians or commentators from this area of the world."

Eastern Europe

"Information concerning the purchase of computers from the United States must be free of any criticism of cooperation among socialist countries or indications of diver-

gence of opinion among the member countries. No criticism of the attitude of any of its members may be permitted."

"No criticisms of Soviet equipment used in drilling for oil on Polish territory may be published. Any reference to suggestions of purchase of such material from other foreign sources must be eliminated. Soviet equipment, which is of less quality than that found in the West, will continue to be bought in the future. Any unfounded criticism of such equipment could interfere with the purchase of this material."

"No information may be published concerning the Comecon commission on cooperation with developing countries."

"The rate of exchange of currencies of Comecon countries may not be revealed, neither in reference to the basic currency, that is the 'exchange ruble,' nor to each other."

"The term 'East Germany' is to be banned; that country is to be known as 'The German Democratic Republic.' East Berlin does not exist. Berlin is the capital of the German Democratic Republic; there is also West Berlin."

The West

"No reference may be published concerning the agreements signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland [credits for the Polish state and reparations to the victims of Nazism of more than 2 billion Deutsche marks against the return of 125,000 Germans in five years]. No information on this subject may be published, including that which may be found in the foreign press. No editorial comment may be published on the issue or any remark other than the communiques of PAP and what may be drawn from the article published in Trybuna Ludu [the Communist Party newspaper]."

The United States

"Any information concerning the discussion between Polish authorities and the United States must be published only in the PAP communiques. Any editorial comment must be first submitted for approval to the Central Office."

"The purchase of the computer at the Swietokrzyskie nuclear research institute from the United States must not be made known to the public. The type of computer and its manufacturer are not to be revealed."

The Brzezinski Case

"To avoid an overabundance of articles on the U.S. bicentennial," Mr. Buchalski sent out a "note for censors, No. 10 Confidential, Copy No. 24, NRZI-Pf-132/10/76."

The first part of the note indicates that "the aim of our participation in the bicentennial festivities is to increase our influence within the United States and not to increase the U.S. influence within Poland."

A second part indicates the goals of the press campaign, which should aim at calling attention to the contrast between the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the existing situation in the United States.

The Brzezinski Case

"The persons listed below may not be mentioned in any way, nor may allusions be made to any of their works in the press, on the radio or television or any other publication, except in exclusively scientific reviews and only when specifically unavoidable . . ."

Among the names on the long list that follows is that of Zbigniew Brzezinski, one of President Carter's closest advisers. But an indication next to his name reads: "Cancelled Sept. 18, 1976."

"That is a good example," Mr. Strzyzewski explains. "The Brzezinski case illustrates the universal scope of censorship. The note can-

celing the taboo on Brzezinski has a simple explanation: On Dec. 18, 1976, he was named adviser to Carter. And no matter how hated he was in Eastern Europe, the press could no longer boycott his name. Particularly since Brzezinski is of Polish origin and he accompanied Carter on his visit to Warsaw recently.

"We leave no hesitation in declaring," the committee said, "that what he have here constitutes one of the great revelations of the post-war period. The documents confirm the dominant role of lies and noninformation, or falsification of our historical tradition, our national culture, in the current life of our country."

"This is particularly true in the field of culture. In the few months covered by the documents brought out by Mr. Strzyzewski, there were at least five blacklists containing the names of intellectuals, artists and scholars and the titles of their works which were banned. Among the names on the list was that of the late Antoni Slonimski."

A former premier once said: "There are three main forces in Poland: the Communist Party, the Catholic Church and Antoni Slonimski."

One of Poland's greatest poets of the century, a former director of UNESCO, president of the Writers' Union during the period of liberalization. Mr. Slonimski died in 1976 at 82 years of age in a traffic accident. During his whole life he lead the struggle against abuses by all regimes, against all forms of religions, secular and ideological obscurantism. He often was the target of criticism by the highest Communist authorities of Poland and other countries.

And even after his death, this man is dangerous for those in power."

"Concerning the death of Slonimski," the note to censors says, "the press may publish only the communiques of the official news agency PAP; only one daily newspaper may publish the obituary signed by the Minister of Culture and only one official commentary. The literary press will publish only articles authorized by the Central Committee and all editorial reminiscences and commentaries must be approved by the Central Committee."

The rate of exchange of currencies of Comecon countries may not be revealed, neither in reference to the basic currency, that is the 'exchange ruble,' nor to each other."

"The death of Slonimski did not, however, eliminate Poland's third power. Today, there are hundreds of heirs to Slonimski, and it is they who are the targets of the censors."

The five blacklists brought out of Poland by Mr. Strzyzewski include the names of those who signed various petitions for human rights in general, and in favor of workers persecuted after the June, 1976, rebellion in particular, as well as those of all the members of the Workers' Defense Committee, set up by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and guards the "vassal" blacklists, set up by the heads of publishing houses and by editors eager to impose their own preventive censorship, thereby avoiding irritating anyone in power."

At a banquet during the congress, a government representative attacked the literary critic Andrzej Braun, who had come out violently against censorship. Mr. Braun was "guided in his opinions by enemies from abroad," the government man said. Then, to the utter stupefaction of service apparatchiks, dozens of writers rose from their seats and walked out ostentatiously. And for the first time in his long career, Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, 84, president of the Writers' Union, and host of the banquet, made a public protest. A protest for which he received — also for the first time — a unanimous motion of support from the writers — after the congress.

In George Orwell's "1984" Winston Smith is employed by the Ministry of Truth to censor the past.

"Orwell," an Eastern European dissident confided recently, "should be required reading in the West. We, in the East, know what it is all about. But you in the West may have to find out about it through your own experience."

"Why was there so little reaction against the attempt to boycott and then to censor the recent biennial in Venice? Did you know that an entire sequence about the Gulag was eliminated from the film on the Trans-Siberian train that was produced by Freecob television? The Trans-Siberian line, better known to the Russians as the Gulag's Aorta. Didn't you know that a French Communist election handbill was censored by the Communist Party leaders because it showed a picture of one of its leaders, Pierre Juquin, shaking hands with Leopold Ploutob, a former patient of a Ukrainian psychiatric hospital? Where, then, is the difference between Winston Smith and the Freecob party chief, Georges Marchais?"

Stanislaw Baranczak, a member of the Self-Defense Committee, included a synopsis of "1984" in the introduction he wrote for the first edition of *Zapis*. Mr. Baranczak, who was not allowed to attend the Venice Biennale, nor to accept a Harvard invitation to lecture on Polish literature, wrote his essay on censorship on the last day of 1976.

"I breathe easy," he wrote, "as I look at the calendar; there are seven long years left before 1984."

Today, there are only five years left. And the Black Book of Censorship shows clearly that where truth is concerned, time is running faster and faster.

For the East and for the West:

Leopold Unger

كلا من الأفضل

لماذا من الممكن

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1978

FINANCE

Stand Seen by Carter Aides

Further Trim of Tax Cut Reportedly Urged in U.S.

By William J. Eaton

WASHINGTON, June 4 — Two of President Carter's top economic advisers are quietly advocating a \$15 billion tax cut, or \$5 billion less than the already trimmed-down \$20 billion measure Carter has proposed, administration officials have reported.

Budget Director James McIntyre and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal have argued that the smaller tax reduction would lower the federal budget deficit to the \$50 billion range for the next fiscal year, the officials said Friday.

However, Mr. Carter may wait to see what happens to the economy this summer and what happens to his proposal in the House Ways and Means Committee before making a decision on the size of a tax cut next year, the officials added.

"It might be that we would have to reconsider the tax cut again, but we have plenty of time to do it," a high-level official said.

Originally \$25 Billion

The president, who originally requested a \$25 billion tax cut effective Oct. 1, came out two weeks ago for a \$20 billion reduction starting Jan. 1. Many members of Congress want to trim the proposal even further.

Some of Carter's advisers are concerned about overstimulating the economy in the second quarter. One government forecast estimated a 10 percent growth rate in the economy for April, May and June resulting from a business after the severe winter and long coal strike during the first quarter.

Other administration officials want to lower the deficit to prevent additional inflationary pressures and to reduce the need for addi-

U.S. Commodities

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP) — Cattle futures suffered one of their worst setbacks in memory last week as speculators reacted to fears that April's record rise in beef prices would produce a consumer backlash. A U.S. administration official labeled the surge in retail beef prices "intolerable."

Although futures declined by the daily limit during two sessions at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, wholesale and cash beef continued to fetch top prices during the period.

But even the strong cash markets received negative interpretations from traders who were afraid that shoppers would switch to less-expensive meats.

By the end of the holiday-shortened week, live-cattle contracts had fallen by up to 5.02 cents, with the August delivery closing at a three-week low of \$55.92 cents a pound. Feeder cattle futures, plummeting by 5.12 to 5.85 cents a pound, ended at \$60.82 cents in the August contract.

The liquidation in cattle futures spilled into the hog pit, where prices skidded by 3 to 4.62 cents a pound. Ampic hog receipts at major terminals contributed to the weakness. Pork belly (bacon) contracts slipped by up to 3.9 cents.

Although the government's consumer price report precipitated the downturn in livestock futures, it had the opposite impact on precious metals. Gold and silver contracts leaped to their highest levels in two months, as speculators flocked to protect their money from inflation.

Weakness in the dollar and a mediocre stock market performance contributed to the buying. And although a late-week relapse wiped out part of the advance, both metals finished ahead. Gold futures on New York's Comex netted gains of \$2.60 to \$3.80, with June deliveries finishing at \$182.70 an ounce. Silver contracts climbed by 7.1 to 10.1 cents an ounce. Copper futures, however, receded about 1.5 cents a pound as profit taking after recent huge gains took its toll.

In Chicago, soybean and grain futures ended with substantial losses.

Heavy liquidation aimed at stopping losses accounted for most of the late downturn, analysts said. The negative news that triggered the declines included a Census Bureau report showing a buildup of soybean oil stocks during April.

The outlook for favorable planting weather into the weekend also was considered a negative factor.

Soybean losses ranged from 9 1/2 to 32 1/2 cents for the week, with July contracts finishing at \$7.02/cwt a bushel. Wheat futures declored 9 1/4 to 15 cents, and corn prices slumped 5 to 8 1/4 cents.

Cautious Urged

"I would hope that further actions would be extremely carefully considered so that interest rates are not driven up excessively, curtailing business investment that is now occurring," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter, now involved in preliminary planning for the budget message he will send to Congress in January, has ordered a tight clampdown on spending requests, Mr.

McIntyre said.

** Los Angeles Times*

The Budget Bureau is reported to be trying to hold the increase in spending to 8 percent, or \$40 billion — an increase of 1 percent after adjusting for inflation.

So-called "uncontrollable" federal programs will add from \$27 billion to \$29 billion to the new budget, administration officials said. So the room for spending increases on other programs will be extremely limited.

** Los Angeles Times*

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Other administration officials want to lower the deficit to prevent additional inflationary pressures and to reduce the need for addi-

tionally do. The outcome may also exert some significant impact on property taxes, school districts in several large cities in that state have been forced to close schools temporarily in the last two years.

The main issue in California is the initiative made by Howard Jarvis to cut the state's high property taxes by about \$7 billion a year and to restrict further advances. It would do that by reducing property

The U.S. Economic Scene

Californians to Vote in Key Tax Decision

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, June 4 (NYT) —

After last week's jolting announcement that the Consumer Price Index had risen at a 10.8 percent annual rate during April, there can be no question that inflation will remain the major topic for some time. In the coming week, however, it may share the spotlight with taxes, which will be subject in significant decisions by the voters in two

large states.

California's decision on proposi-

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pected to profoundly influence

what other states with budget sur-

pluses and escalating taxation even-

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Over-Counter Market

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(Continued from Page 9.)	Hitech Co. 1.88	55	4.1	4.0	-1	LozBay 72	244	126	124	+2	MinCal	184	736	7	7	-14	DomesCo 24	76	167	154	144	SilTech 300	16	154	16	+1	USTRick 120	90	12	12	12	12
FISCo 26	342	26	257	26	+1	HickFor 36	565	174	154	179	-12	MinFab 10c	94	6	576	576	-14	StorTech 24	504	511	492	492	SILYNY 120	45	12	12	12	12				
FISCo 46	116	24	24	24	+1	HickFor 36	421	77	74	76	-16	MinnTII 10c	22	274	27	274	+1	StorTech 24	29	205	205	205	USTRick 120	45	12	12	12	12				
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FITenm 40	197	114	114	114	+1	HillDr 1.0c	527	17	16	17	+1	MinnTII 10c	22	274	27	274	+1	StorTech 24	29	205	205	205	USTRick 120	45	12	12	12	12				
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These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

MAY, 1978



Finnish Export Credit Ltd.

(Suomen Vientiluotto Oy-Finlands Exportkredit Ab)

Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000

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Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
 Kredietbank N.V.
 Kredietbank N.V. - O.B.U. (Bahrain)
 Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.
 Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
 Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K.
 'KIFCO'
 Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
 Manufacturers Hanover Limited
 Merrill Lynch International & Co.
 National Bank of Abu Dhabi
 National Bank of Bahrain, Bahrain
 The National Commercial Bank, Saudi Arabia
 The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
 Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.
 Al Saudi Banque
 Societe Centrale de Banque
 Union de Banques Arabes et Europeennes - U.B.A.
 Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises - U.B.A.
 Bahrain Branch
 Wardley Middle East Limited

The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank N.V. - O.B.U. (Bahrain)
Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K.
'KIFCO'
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
National Bank of Bahrain, Bahrain
The National Commercial Bank, Saudi Arabia
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.
Al Saudi Banque
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Bahrain Branch
Wardley Middle East Limited

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U.S. Scene

(Continued From Page 9)
of inflation that has pushed taxpayers into higher paying brackets, many states have built sizeable surpluses in their treasuries, especially in the last few years. It is those surpluses that have permitted a dozen states this year to enact various tax-relief measures, and there are three states — Alaska, Arizona, and Massachusetts — in addition to California that have such proposals pending.

According to a tally by the Committee on Taxation in Chicago, the states that have enacted tax relief this year are Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico, Colorado, Wisconsin, Vermont, Mississippi, Kansas, Indiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, New York and Connecticut. This year's trend, it said, "seems to be toward lower tax rates and an increasing number of credits."

There have been some exceptions, including Rhode Island, where personal income tax rates have been increased, and West Virginia, where higher gasoline and cigarette tax rates have been imposed, the Clearing House report noted.

Tax Actions

Concerning this year's tax actions in the states, the report commented:

"Personal income tax rates have been lowered in Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico and New York. In Vermont, the 9 percent income tax surtax has been repealed. Mississippi, beginning in 1979, and New York have increased their standard deductions. Personal exemptions have been increased in Colorado and New York [beginning in 1979]. In Colorado, an inflation factor was built into the computation of the state's tax."

The Colorado action was particularly noteworthy since it included several factors to accomplish an overall tax reduction for the public of \$76.4 million in this fiscal year and a larger amount next year. A major part of this year's reduction, about \$32 million, is allocated for the inflation-indexing formula. Other reductions will result from an increase in the food-tax credit, higher standard deductions and an increase in personal exemptions.

In some states, businesses have also been accorded some tax relief. The New York unincorporated

business tax will be phased out over a three-year period. Minnesota repealed its employer's excise tax, and Maine reduced its corporate income tax, as well as its franchise tax on banking corporations and loan associations, according to the Clearing House survey.

In Washington, President Carter's original \$25-billion package of net tax reduction was encountering strong opposition in Congress, even before he decided three weeks ago to pare and postpone its suggested effective date as part of his new anti-inflation program.

Further Cuts Sought

Some sources would like to see Congress cut it further to reduce the federal deficit to fight inflation more vigorously at the main source. But other analysts and political sources are worried that such actions would deprive the economy of the extra stimulus that might be needed next year.

A minority in the private economic community continues to believe that a recession may be impending next year. Most businessmen and economists believe that real growth will merely slow to an annual rate of 3 to 3.5 percent.

The Ways and Means Committee, which has suspended work on the tax measure since the last week in April, has not yet set a date for resumption of the markup process, although Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., has indicated that he hopes to resume consideration of the bill early this month. One of the roadblocks has been the strong support generated in the committee for an amendment, opposed by the Carter administration, and the Senate's leadership, to slash the capital gains tax by around 50 percent and return it to the level of 1969.

If the specter of greater inflation were not hanging over the economy, and if there were more certainty about the future of federal tax levels, this current period would be particularly gratifying for the business and financial worlds and the public, too. The economy is concluding what is certain to be one of its most memorable quarters, with production, sales, incomes and profits all reaching quite satisfactory levels. But everyone wonders how long those conditions will endure.

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SOCIETE CIVILE DES PORTEURS D'OBLIGATIONS
8 3/8% 1976/1981 de \$1,000 NOMINAL
des CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE

Head office: 4 Rue Gaillon, PARIS-2^e

CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE
an industrial and commercial public body.
Created under the nationalization law
dated 17th May, 1946, concerning mineral fuels.
Registered office: 9, Avenue Percier, PARIS 75008.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Dollars U.S. nominal 8 3/8% Notes for 1976/1981 of CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE, that a general meeting will be held on June 21st, 1978, at 10 a.m., Paris time, at the Société Civile head office, 4 Rue Gaillon, PARIS-2^e, to give a decision on the following agenda:

— Ratification of the "Status" of the Société Civile;
— Ratification of the appointment of the Directors, pursuant to Art. 7 of the "Status" of the Société Civile.

Any Noteholder may attend the Meeting or be represented in it. The Noteholders will have to deposit their Notes 5 days before the date of the Meeting with the following banks and institutions:

BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. (Brussels)

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ (Paris);

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg);

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (Paris);

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE (Paris);

KREDITHANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGOISE (Luxembourg);

MARINE MIDLAND BANK (New York);

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. (Brussels);

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBAHN GIROZENTRALE (Dusseldorf);

they will get receipts certifying the deposit of the Notes and where they will be available to them.

The Board of directors.

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

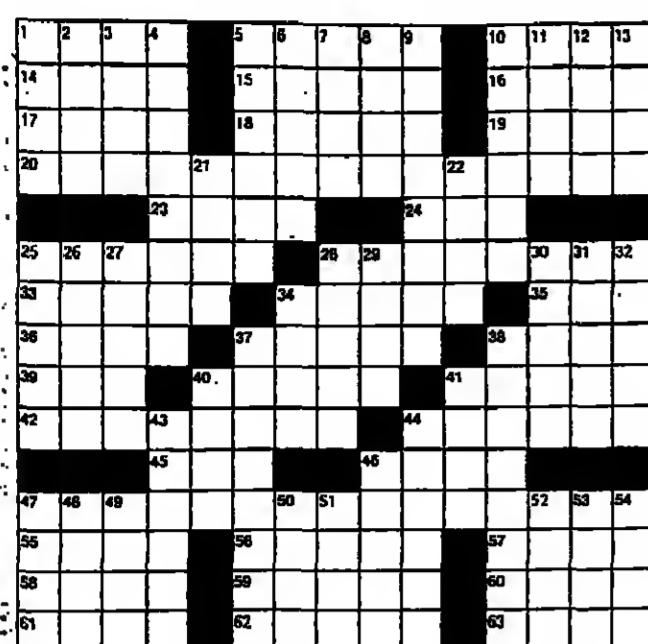


Henry Rono, of Kenya and Washington State University, soars over a water hurdle in the 3,000-meter steeplechase at the NCAA championships. He won in a meet record of 8 minutes 12.39 seconds.

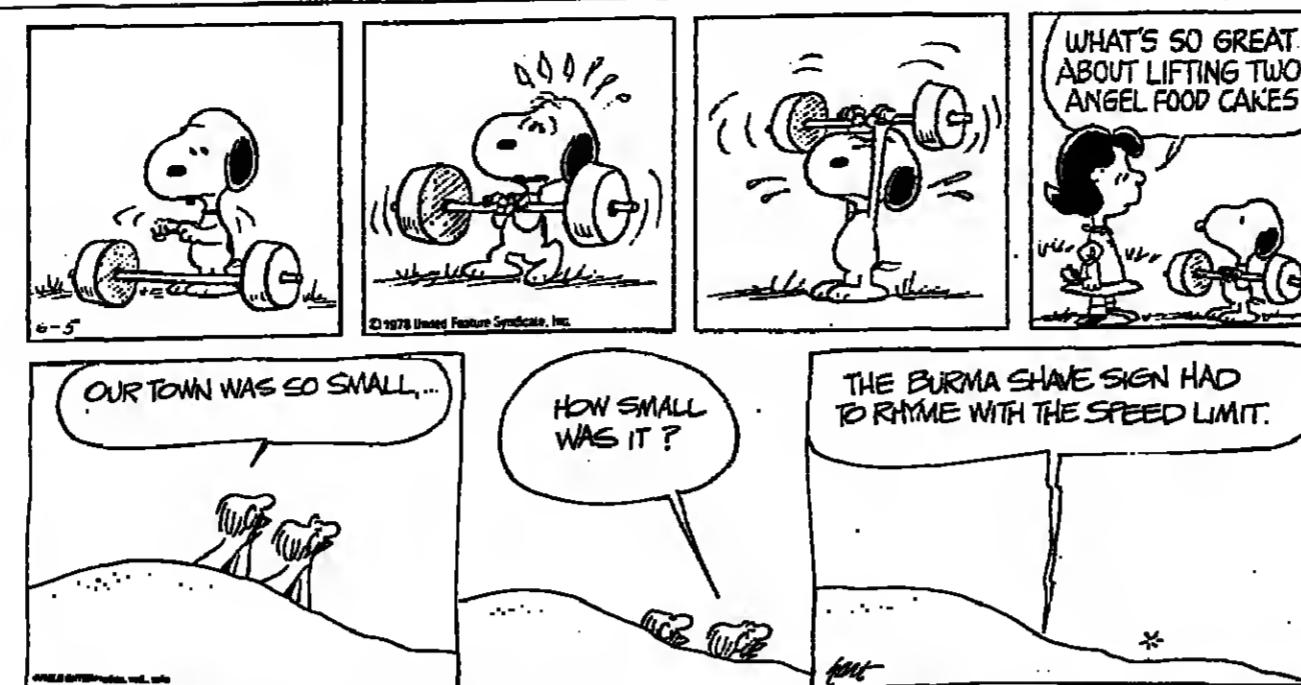
Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Friday's Games		Saturday's Games	
AMERICAN LEAGUE		Philadelphia, McBride (3), winner 14-10	Montreal, Gurn (4), Hrabak (8), Mignot (9) and Porter, Vothon (7), W-Krause, 34-1.
Texas 600 100 000-1 4 0	San Diego 600 300 000-3 7 0	St. Louis 600 200 000-2 9 0	Gale, S., 111-1, 2.
Toronto 600 300 000-3 7 0	W-Matlock and Sanders, W-Jones, S-L-E-Schaeffer, 2-3, M-Han, San Diego, Winfield (7), New York, Steorts (3L), Sen Francisco 600 100 000-2 9 2	Toronto 600 200 000-2 9 0	Toronto, 201-1.
Matlock and Sanders; Jefferson and Corcoran, W-Jefferson, 4-6, L-Matlock, 5-4, Minnesota 600 200 000-4 0 0	Montreal, Gurn (4), Hrabak (8), Mignot (9) and Porter, Vothon (7), W-Krause, 34-1.	Cleveland 600 200 000-2 9 0	Edwards, Madich (3), Mord (18), Cleveland (11) and Sundstrom, Underwood, T. Murphy (7) and Carone, W-Underwood, 24-1, L-Umberger, 26-6, Texas, A. Oliver (6).
Detroit 600 610 001-2 9 0	Montreal, Gurn (4), Hrabak (8), Mignot (9) and Porter, Vothon (7), W-Krause, 34-1.	Boston 600 300 101-5 6 0	Boston, 201-1.
Ericsson, Marshall (9) and Borrmann; Billings, Linn, Crawford (4), Morris (16) and Marv, W-Villeneuve, 6-3, L-Billings, 2-3, Ericsson, 10, Calefornia 600 000 100-1 3 2	Montreal, Gurn (4), Hrabak (8), Mignot (9) and Porter, Vothon (7), W-Krause, 34-1.	Califonia 600 300 101-5 6 0	Califonia, 201-1.
Kansas City 600 000 100-1 3 2	Montreal, Gurn (4), Hrabak (8), Mignot (9) and Porter, Vothon (7), W-Krause, 34-1.	Toronto, Campbell (17) and Flack, Krouse, 17-11, W-Brown (9) and Downing, W-Torres, 6-2, L-Herritt, 1-1, H-Boston, Hobson (10), Lynn (7), California, Bovier (14).	Toronto, 201-1.
Bartels and Kotsoris; Hessler, Bird (9), Morris (19), Portin (19), Poffin (19) and Porter, W-Bartels, 3-5, L-Hester, 6-2, HR-Chicago, Mahoney (5), S.L., Cleveland 600 000 121-1 11 1	Montreal, Gurn (4), Hrabak (8), Mignot (9) and Porter, Vothon (7), W-Krause, 34-1.	Philadelphia, 600 000 000-2 9 1	Philadelphia, 201-1.
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDE



BETTE BAILY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

SYLOAN
PROAN
BELNAG
KENALT

Print answer here: **SYLOAN**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: **SYLOAN**

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: **IGLOO WHINE GRIMLY STOLD**

Answer: What you usually can't understand when someone uses double-talk—A SINGLE WORD

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

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Andretti Wins in Spain As Lotus Is Again 1-2

MADRID, June 4 (AP) — Mario Andretti won the Spanish Grand Prix today for the second successive year and pulled further ahead in the world championship driver standings.

His teammate, Ronnie Peterson, came in second in another JPS-Lotus — the team's second 1-2 sweep this season.

Sonics Beat Bullets To Lead Series, 3-2

SEATTLE, June 4 (AP) — Guards Fred Brown and Dennis Johnson combined for 50 points to lead the Seattle SuperSonics to a 98-94 victory over the Washington Bullets Friday night and a 3-2 lead in the first of seven National Basketball Association championship series.

The Sonics can wrap up the first title in their 11-year history with a victory today in Landover, Md. If Washington wins, the deciding game will be played here Wednesday night.

Seattle, which blew a 15-point lead in losing Tuesday night, saw an 11-point advantage dwindle in the fourth quarter of Friday night's contest. But, as the noisy crowd whooped it up with cheers of "We're No. 1," the Sonics held on to win as Gus Williams sank five free throws in the final four minutes.

Brown led all scorers with 26 points and Johnson had 24.

Washington led throughout the first quarter, but Johnson kept Seattle in contention by hitting five shots in a row and scoring 12 points in the opening period, which ended with the Bullets ahead, 24-23.

Seattle took command in the second quarter, running off 14 straight

miles an hour for the 158.72 miles. Peterson was timed in 1:42.06.62.

A World of Confidence

"I think now I could win the world championship," said a beaming Andretti. "Our next race is at Anderstorp in Sweden, and that's another track where our cars should have a big advantage. I could really get way ahead on points there."

Third in the race was Jacques Laffite in a Ligier-Matra and fourth was Jody Schleske in a Wolf.

Fifth place was taken by John Watson in a Brabham-Alfa, and sixth, a lap behind Andretti, following a tire change, was James Hunt in a McLaren.

Andretti, on the pole, was outrun at the start as Hunt came through from the second row. But Andretti took the lead back from Hunt on the sixth lap and drew steadily away as the rest of the field fought it out behind him.

Even-Worse Start

Peterson, alongside Andretti on the front row, made an even-worse start and was ninth on the first lap. But he fought his way back to take second spot on the 53d of the 75 laps of the circuit outside Madrid.

In the only accident, Carlos Reutemann plowed into catch fences in his Ferrari, apparently when the accelerator stuck open. He was shaken and underwent a medical checkup but a Ferrari spokesman said he suffered no apparent injury.

Niki Lauda, the world champion who had been fourth behind Laffite, had engine failure on the 56th lap.

The victory gave Andretti 36 points in the race for the title of world driving champion. Peterson moved into second with 26 points, with Patrick Depailler, who did not finish today, third with 23 points.

Williams added 13 points for Seattle while Webster and Silas scored 10 each.

Dandridge had 21 points for Washington. 11 of them in the fourth quarter, and Elvin Hayes finished with 17.

First 16 Matches Reveal a Pattern

By Rob Hughes

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, June 4 (IHT) — The pattern and the mood of this World Cup are unfurling fast before our eyes now that all 16 teams have played their first matches, and Argentina, the nation, has thus far surprised us with its relaxed and dignified air, its computerized ability to get the world communications channels working after the most chaotic of beginnings.

On the evidence of the first eight matches, we were right to assume that soccer-wise this will be a World Cup without a truly outstanding team, and without too many memorably brilliant players. It is going to be a tight, competitive, argumentative edition until the end, one that perhaps reflects the state of modern society more closely than had a Pele, Cruyff or Beckenbauer graced the stage.

However, remembering that the teams each play three matches in this first qualifying round, there is time for Brazil, for West Germany and others to gradually find touch, time too for the high expectation of the likes of Tunisia to withdraw dramatically away. Let us assess the situation, group by group:

Group 1

Argentina 2, Hungary 1

I Italy 2, France 1

Home support, fervent and intimidating, is the key to this group. Of the 26 millions in Argentina, more than 10 million have Italian surnames and, as the French found in Mar del Plata, the vocal encouragement for Italy is second only to that for Argentina.

France had surprised the Italians with a superb goal just 38 seconds after the start, a goal which demonstrated an alarming vulnerability in the air in Italy's defense: Bernard Lacombe is a mere 5 feet 7 inches tall, yet he was allowed to rise comfortably to head the goal from a perfect cross by winger Didier Six.

Italian teams of the past, as its manager Enzo Bearzot immediately conceded, would have blown a temperamental fuse. But this time the Italians played sweetly, probed for their rhythm and, though the French might twice more have scored in the air, Italy's new center-forward, Paolo Rossi, led them to victory, scoring the equalizer and helping to create the winner for substitute Renato Zoccarelli.

No Underhanded Foul

Past Italian teams have been known to "soften up" opponents with underhanded fouls; this time, however, it was the reverse. Italy retrieved its cause by sheer skill — and then, alas — began its ultra-defensive and ultra-painful tactics. Michel Platini was first to get the chop, a wicked foul by Mario Taranto, and then fullback Gérard Janvion was bloodied and concussed by a foul off the ball.

Memo to Italy: Try sticking to your skills, so abundant you might yet get us far as the semi-final. And to France? With Marius Tresor so dominant in defense, but sadly without the injured Dominique Bathenay in midfield, the French look gifted but not strong enough.

Argentina carried on the tide of intimidating crowds, is emerging from beneath huge pressure to win by looking like potential victors. The Argentines, too, are a mixture of smide showing tactics. Latin

misbehavior and yet mercurial ball skills — and they, too, conceded an early goal before winning.

The River Plate Stadium in Buenos Aires was a cauldron of partition, which responded to the cheer of Hungary's Károly Csapo scoring after 5 minutes with huge, echoing chants of "Argentina Argentina." Within 10 minutes, Leopoldo Luque had equalized and although the Hungarians defended with fierce and often illegal strength — Daniel Benítez forced the winner seven minutes from time, Hungarian discipline went out the window, its best two players, center-forward András Torocsi and midfielder Tibor Nyilasi lost their heads and were sent off.

They will now miss the next match and Hungary, through losing its temper when, admittedly the referee provoked it by ignoring much of the Argentine underhanded foul, is on its way out. Memo to Hungary: Manager Lajos Baróti is right to insist on playing to your skills. And to Argentina? No message. In this atmosphere, with your fast skills and ability to undermine the referees, you know the score better than anyone.

Group 2

West Germany 0, Poland 0

Tunisia 3, Mexico 1

Not much to report on this front. West Germany and Poland achieved their calculated goalless draw at the expense of worldwide boredom and should still be untroubled in overcoming the minnows of Tunisia and Mexico. All credit, however, to the Tunisians, who achieved the first victory for North Africa at the World Cup finals by, once again, giving the Mexicans a goal start and then overhauling them.

England's manager, Ron Greenwood, who watched the match summed it up: "Delightful, really. A nice, innocent, even naive match. Neither team could hope to get far, but for Tunisia it was their cup final and just a relief from all the tight, competitive soccer to see them all allowing the other team to play."

Group 3

Spain 1, Austria 2

Sweden 1, Brazil 1

Two minor surprises here. "Surprised? what do you mean?" George Ericsson, Sweden's friendly, open manager asked me. "No, without boasting, I expected this result. There are things we are good at and they are not, and my only complaint is that we conceded a goal so near to our posts. Otherwise it went to plan."

The explanation of that is that Sweden's cool command of temperament, its ability to play to the extremes but not attempt anything beyond, outmaneuvered Brazil's inability to believe in its inherited soccer skills. Sweden, with five part-timers and the resi largely occupied in the West German league, is a team in the collective sense of the word: one which tackles cleanly and effectively, which defends durably, and organizes its attacks sparingly.

Certain Weaknesses

It is clear that Brazil has defensive weaknesses in Toninho and Oscar and, until it reverts to offensive play and releases the skills of Cerezo, Rivelino, Zico and Reinhal-

World Cup Standings

BUENOS AIRES, June 4 (UPI) — World Cup standings following yesterday's games:

G. W. L. TGF. GA. Pts.

GROUP 1	Italy	1	0	0	2	1	2
Austria	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Hungary	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
France	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Tunisia	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
W. Germany	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Mexico	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Mexico	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
GROUP 2							
Austria	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Germany	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Mexico	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
GROUP 3							
Austria	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Brazil	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Sweden	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
GROUP 4							
Austria	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Brazil	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Sweden	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Spain	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Spain	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

do to all-out attack, its chances of ultimate victory do not match its position as favorites. It is a question of mentality, as Sweden is admirably displayed.

Meanwhile, Austria, again a team reliant on all-round togetherness, surprised a Spanish side which also betrays its talents through a lack of cohesion. No one anywhere in Europe will be the least bit surprised to hear that it was Hans Krankl, the stocky "Gerd Müller" of Vienna, who scored the winner in the 76th minute.

But the referee, Clive Thomas of Wales, signaled that the game had already ended and the goal did not count.

The teams were tied, 1-1, at half-time. Thomas Sjöberg put Sweden into the lead in the 37th minute, and Reinaldo tied it for Brazil in the final seconds of the first half.

Austria 2, Spain 1

At Buenos Aires, Austria edged Spain, 2-1, after the teams level, 1-1, at halftime.

Walter Schachner sent Austria into the lead in the ninth minute and Ruiz Dani tied it for Spain in the 22d minute.

Johann Kraekl, who was Europe's top striker this season, scored with 41 goals for Rapid Vienna, who scored the winner in the 76th minute.

The summary of this group is difficult to determine: the Brazilians, if they believe in themselves, will qualify and Sweden, if it could reproduce its physically demanding performance yesterday, could join them. But neither Austria nor Spain can yet be counted out.

Group 4

Peru 3, Scotland 1

The Netherlands 3, Iran 0

Scotland's defeat by Peru turned on a missed penalty in the second half and two goalkicking errors; yet in truth it was conceded before the Scottish team even touched down in Cordoba. The Scottish preparation was inadequate.

The only murder in the air came at Mendoza where the Netherlands' World Cup runners-up in 1974, utterly outplayed Iran which simply had no answer to the speed and trickery of Robbie Rensenbrink, who was the best player of the trophy, went into the lead with a goal by Joe Jordan in the 17th minute.

Cesar Cueto tied the score for Peru in the 43d minute and the teams were 1-1 at halftime.

The game swung in Peru's favor after its goalkeeper, Jaime Duarte, made a fine save from a penalty by Don Masson. Teofilo Cubillas sent the Peruvians into the lead with a goal in the 70th minute, then scored again in the 76th minute.

The second half saw Hungary continually hack the Argentines and pull them down every time they came away with the ball. The Portuguese referee, Antonio Garido, ordered András Torocsi and Tibor Nyilasi out of the contest late in his lifetime for excessive fouls.

The Yankees scored three goals — two of them from the penalty spot — as the Netherlands got past heavy tackling to defeat Iran, 3-0.

The Dutch, runners-up in the 1974 World Cup, had to wait until the 43d minute for their first goal.

Then Rene van Der Kerkhof was blatantly tripped as he cut into the penalty area, and Rensenbrink scored to give Holland a 1-0 half-time lead.

The Dutch broke through again in the 76th minute with a goal by Rensenbrink. Four minutes later Johnny Rep was sent sprawling and Rensenbrink converted his second penalty.

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Observer**The Horn of Where?**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Things are in a pretty mess in Africa.

First of all, there is the Horn of Africa. Lots of trouble there. It has to do with the Ogaden Desert. The Ogaden Desert is not to be confused with the Sahara Desert and the Horn of Africa is not to be confused with the Tigray Horn.

If you are like most people, which seems improbable since you are sitting around on a June Saturday reading about the Horn of Africa, you had probably never heard of the Horn of Africa until a few months ago when newspapers and TV people took it up.

Why, you may ask, did newspapers and television take up the Horn of Africa rather than the piano of Asia or the sousaphone of the Indian subcontinent? Or if you are short-tempered, you may ask, why didn't they just leave it alone?

The explanation is Zaire.

Zaire used to be called the Congo. Almost everything in Africa, as a matter of fact, used to be called something else, including Zambia, which used to be called Northern Rhodesia.

Name changing was popularized by Ghana, which used to be called the British Gold Coast and British Togoland. After that, Kenya, which used to be called Keenya, changed its name back to Kenya.

This constant changing of names creates confusion among people who don't follow African news every day. I'd Arin, for example, used to be called Lord Greytoke.

South Africa is still called South Africa, but Prime Minister Vorster used to be called H. Rider Haggard.

It was only natural, then, that sooner or later some place would change its name to the Horn of Africa. The purpose was to prevent anybody from finding anyplace in Africa any more without buying a constant stream of new maps.

This infuriated the Soviets, who used to be called Russians. Being extremely conservative and old-fashioned, the Soviets had change and punish it with 7-to-15-year sentences in their labor camps. This is why Siberia is still called Siberia.

Since it was impractical to send Africa to the labor camps, however, the Soviets decided to stabilize it instead. This is where Cuba comes

into the picture, although, actually, Cuba says it isn't in the picture.

And this, of course, is where the United States gets into the picture, because the United States says Cuba is too in the picture.

The problem arises because of Fidel Castro, who, I thought, called Fidel Castro, would like to be called Henry Kissinger, but believes the name has to be earned.

To do so, he is eager to send soldiers hither and thither in order to give alien places the benefit of exposure to the Cuban way of life.

It was only natural that when Castro heard that the Soviets needed somebody to stabilize Africa, he would volunteer. And only natural, too, that the Soviets would send Castro maps to help him orient himself.

Which brings us back to the Horn of Africa. When first heard of, Castro's African Expeditionary Force was reported in the Horn of Africa and in Angola.

This is like having half your army in Norway and the other half in Pakistan. What happened? The likeliest guess is that the Soviets, who hate change, had imprisoned all the Moscow mapmakers who had tried to keep up with the changing map of Africa, so that all Castro's navigators had to steer was outdated maps, which left them scattered all over Africa, which used to be called The Dark Continent.

With the Cubans scattered like rice at a wedding, and the smell of simmering *arrosto con pollo* rising from every campfire in the wadis and the bush, the United States suspected they were taking over the continent.

This irritated the president, who used to be called The Imperial President, and exasperated Dr. Kissinger, who wants to be called Sen. Kissinger. Both of them thought of the great days in Ho Chi Minh City, which used to be called Saigon.

* * *

Diplomats from around the world flew into Kedarnath Airport, which used to be called Idlewild Airport, for meetings at the United Nations, which used to be called Turbuline.

They all agreed it was a pretty mess in Africa. Haile Selassie, who used to be called The Lion of Judah, was dead. Stanleyville and Elizabethville had changed their names to Kinshasa and Kolwezi, or vice versa.

And what of the Horn of Africa? No one can say for certain. Filling stations don't give out free maps to just anybody any more.

A Book in Celebration Of Oxford Life and Times

By Michael Shuttleworth

LONDON (Reuters) — Sir Max Bohm always claimed he had been modest and good humored as a boy. It was the time he spent at Oxford University, he said, that had made him insufferable.

The Edwardian novelist and wit was exceptional as an Oxford graduate in treating the university with such cynical detachment.

Since it came into being in a damp area of central England more than 800 years ago, Oxford University and the town it dominates have attracted more affection from devotees than almost any other place in Britain.

And "The Oxford Book of Oxford," a collection of anecdotes, poetry and prose celebrating the university's life and times, has just been published by the Oxford University Press.

Edited by Jan Morris, the anthology traces the history of the university through the words of contemporary observers, undergraduates and college staff.

The university, already well-known as a place of scholarship by the end of the 12th century, was also notorious for its conflicts with the crown and brawls between students and the Oxford townspeople.

The town's high street was said to have seen more blood spilt in anger than many celebrated battlefields.

One Skirmish

During one skirmish, the Battle of St. Scholastica's Day in 1354, 2,000 peasants attacked the students, killing many of them and hurling their bodies in dung heaps.

The dispute started with an argument about the quality of wine sold in a tavern.

After the battle the survivors fled, leaving the university almost empty.

An endless parade of eccentric and otherwise memorable characters passed through the university.

And the editor claims to have included all of Oxford's favorite anecdotes in her collection.

One story concerns an old professor who asked an undergraduate if he would pump up his bicycle tire. The young man agreed and volunteered to inflate the other one as well. "Oh, thank-you, but are they not connected?" the old man said.

Perhaps the most famous of all Oxford eccentrics was the Rev. William Spooner, warden of New College. He became part of the English language in his own lifetime when the word "spoonerism," which describes his habit of transposing the initial sounds of spoken words, was included in the Oxford English Dictionary.

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